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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Do We Just Tag Along?

SOMEONE said it to us again just the other day—someone always seems to be saying it: "Of course Canada hasn't got a foreign policy of its own; we just have to tag along with the United States."

We have come to the conclusion that the people who say this to us would not know a foreign policy if they met one in the street. And since they do not know what one looks like they naturally do not know whether Canada has one.

The trouble arises from a mistake. Some people seem to think that the only way we can have a foreign policy is for Ottawa to do something quite different from any other capital. For such people the decision in Dublin that Eire would *not* go to war in 1939 was somehow much more significant than the decision in Pretoria that South Africa would go to war—simply because all the rest of the Commonwealth capitals did the same as Pretoria and not the same as Dublin.

An essential part of freedom of choice is freedom to choose the wrong thing. Yet one does not have to do the wrong thing all the time in order to prove that one is free. As long as we are satisfied that the United States is on the right side of most arguments, and the U.S.S.R. on the wrong side, we must not be too worried if Ottawa usually votes with the United States.

There is a second sort of mistake made by people who claim we have no foreign policy of our own. They say that the big powers really make all the decisions that matter, so it is not possible for a smaller power—Canada or any other one—to have a voice in international affairs.

The mistake here lies, surely, in the suggestion that the United States and other great powers make up their minds on important matters without considering or consulting the views of smaller powers. Sometimes they fail to take people like ourselves into account, and when they do they are usually sorry afterwards. Britain, through her relations with the Dominions during the period when they were working out their independence, is by now pretty careful to take soundings amongst the smaller powers before going full steam ahead in any direction, and the United States is quickly learning that this is the course of wisdom.

The obvious fact is that no one country, not even the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R., is powerful enough to go its own way in the world without reference to others. The bigger powers discuss their problems and policies with others, like Canada, not out of charity but out of necessity.

—Photo by John Steele

CINDERELLA VIOLINIST. Sixteen years ago 21-year-old Donna Grescoe began studies on a $5 violin. Now on a first Canadian concert tour, she plays a genuine Montagnana, gift of her native Winnipeg.

Indonesia Problem

WE CANNOT find it in our hearts to be as angry with Holland for its behavior in Indonesia as the Australian government is. That may be because we do not have to consider the feelings of a substantial body of left-wing supporters, or it may not. Nor are we certain that the attitude of the Australian government really represents the opinion of a majority of the people of that Commonwealth, though we do not suggest that it lacked the constitutional power to adopt that attitude. At any rate the Indonesian Republic has critics as well as friends in Australia, as may be seen from the fact that when Australia voted for the admission of the republic to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East the vote was violently opposed by a former Australian prime minister, the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes. "Who is behind Indonesia—a mere fragment of the Indonesian people—who inspires, who finances, who directs it?" asked Mr. Hughes, and added: "Mr. Sharkey, the leader of the Communist party of Australia, is in no doubt on those points. The admission of Indonesia is a victory for the Soviet and a rebuff for Britain and America."

The action of Holland, it may be admitted, has given a talking-point to those who seek to spread the idea that all assertions of independence on the part of peoples who have in the past been wards of other and more advanced nations are just the natural ebullitions of an uncontrollable upsurge of democracy. Inaction by Holland in the same circumstances might very well have given these same interests not a talking-point but a landing-point—in Mr. Hughes's own words, "a strong strategic base from which they can sweep down upon Australia". In many situations we seem to be confronted with the choice between giving Communism a talking-point and giving it a landing-point, and the choice may well be determined by the relative effectiveness of the two points, and by the relative importance, at the moment, of talks and landings. It should not often be necessary to give Communism both, as we have succeeded in doing in China.

Towards Freedom

UNDER the imposing title of "Amendments to the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act" the Dominion government has issued a lengthy list of articles whose importation into Canada is no longer prohibited, and these can now be imported, subject to the usual customs duties, to any extent desired. Some other items have been transferred from the prohibited list to the quota list, and a few items which were quotaed but not prohibited have been freed from the quota limitation.

To most individuals the most important concession is undoubtedly the restoration of the

(Continued on Page Five)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
New Ideas On Food Sufficiency	H. D. Crawford	6
"Utopia" May Halt Progress	Arthur E. Morgan	7
The Lighter Side	Mary Lowrey Ross	11
Indonesian Complexities	Willson Woodside	12
Could Price Control Work Now?	Wynne Plumptre	22
Again, Exports Without Imports	P. M. Richards	22

The problem of replenishing Canada's forests is one which is receiving growing attention from governments and industry. Here at Petawawa a scientist observes damage by the white pine weevil

Tests are conducted in the laboratory to note the penetration of wetting agents for more efficient fighting of forest fires

A red pine plantation with lateral buds removed for eventual sawing of the trunks into knot-free lumber

Careful study is made of various plant diseases through co-operation of government departments

A bulldozer clears away earth for the building of a new road, one of many needed on the station

FOREST STATION

By Phil Shackleton

THE sunburned young man didn't look like a scientist. Instead of a spotless white lab coat, he wore blue jeans and hiking boots. Shirtless, he was cutting buds and small branches from a stand of young pine trees. If it wasn't for his odd occupation he might have been taken for a lumberjack.

The young man was a forestry student, a second year university man, spending his summer doing research work on the 100 square miles of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, largest of its kind in Canada. Unlike some laboratory scientists, his experiments will hardly show results for many years.

The botanist can generally observe the complete life cycle of lesser plants in one or two years, but the forestry worker, dealing with plants that take anywhere from 20 to 80 years to mature, has no short term task. The experiments begun by the young silviculturist today may be completed by another man a generation later.

Today, forest resources are dwindling. Settlement, commercial operations, fire, insect pests and diseases have eaten into what was once considered inexhaustible. Scientific management coupled with forestry research is essential to the welfare of the forest and the industries which it supports. That research is being carried out at reserves like the Petawawa Station, bordering the Ottawa River and Algonquin Park, 100 miles above the capital city.

Today generalized conclusions of early research are being applied to specific forestry problems.

General studies are made to determine and control the factors affecting the growth and composition of the forest. One of the most important things is to get a full inventory. With this in hand, permanent forest management plans can be made. The forester can determine how much lumber can be cut each year while still maintaining a perpetual forest. And from that, the commercial operator can determine the size of mill necessary to handle operations in the area.

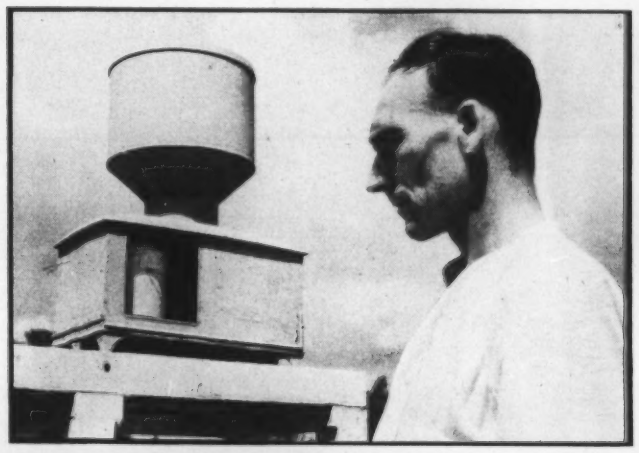
Preliminary classification must determine the rate of growth of various species on various types of land. To do this, forest stations classify the land types and measure the growth of timber on each. Experiments made on small plots typical of the different forest regions of Canada guide foresters in their management of those regions.

Pulp and paper and lumber interests, realizing the importance of such work, are themselves beginning serious study and forestry research. Since funds have been available only in recent years, it

Roads are essential to the operation of this station developed tanker which goes everywhere to cope with small roadside blazes

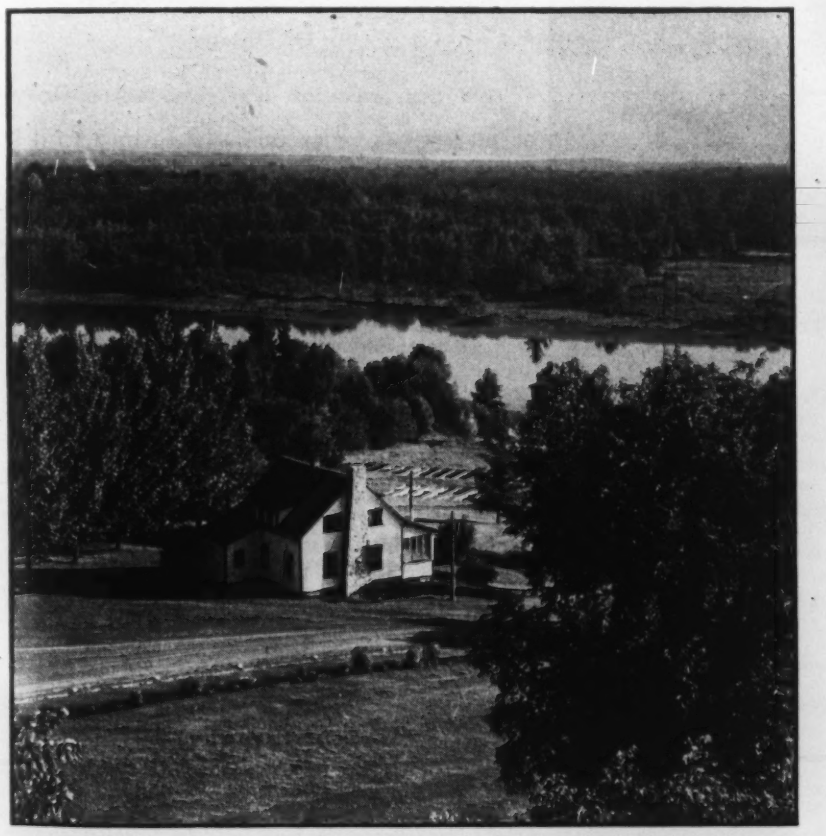
Thoroughness in every department is the motto of the silviculturist. Here jack pine seedlings are grown

Fire hazard is posted daily at the station entrance for the benefit of motorists on Ontario Highway 17



Meteorology is important in forest research work. Here a reading is being taken from a rain gauge

Poplar logs are loaded at the station for further experimental work in the government's Ottawa labs



The staff house in well-tended grounds overlooks Corry lake and the tree nursery plots make an interesting garden pattern

will be a matter of several decades before full details on rates of growth, the amount of lumber available, the amount that can be cut and the sort of land on which it grows will be determined.

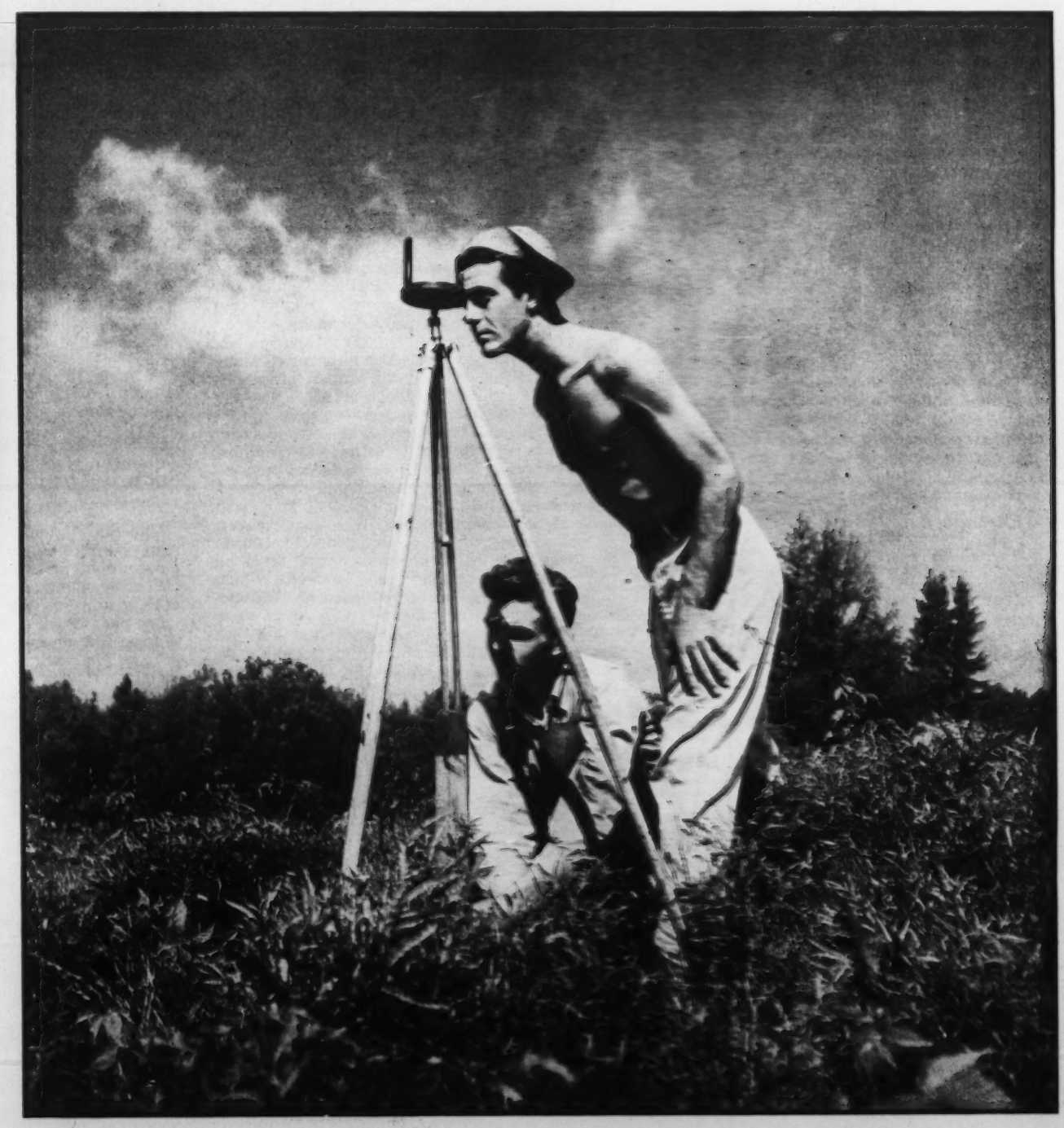
In addition, at the Petawawa Station, trees are raised in forest nurseries for use in tree breeding, experimental silviculture work and in developing special techniques for tree propagation. In one small plantation buds have been removed from young red pine trees in an experiment to develop knot-free lumber.

Fire protection is a major feature of work on the station. New fire fighting equipment and methods are tested and an efficient alarm system there can bring fully equipped fire fighters to the site of a blaze minutes after its detection. Two high lookout towers manned by forest rangers, spot smoke from forest fires anywhere on the station and for many miles outside its boundaries.

Fire hazard forecasts, based on humidity, temperature, time since, and intensity of, last rainfall and other factors, have proven of great value in fire protection. Methods of determining the fire hazard, developed here, can be used anywhere.

Theirs is a long term research program. The forest is a difficult laboratory and one in which comparatively little work has been done. In 20 years time, the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station will have made a major dent in the forestry problems of today.

—Photographs by Capital Press Service



Guardians of the forests of the future are given the most careful training in both the theoretical and practical aspects of what will become a national "gardening" effort. Here are two young surveyors

Ottawa View

Headaches Of Taxation

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

CONSIDERING what a vital and profound role it plays in the affairs of Canadians today, it is amazing that more attention has not been paid to the art, science and philosophy of taxation. Up to $ three billion a year is being collected from the Canadian people for federal purposes alone, by a system of imposts of a varied and complex nature, and yet the very officials whose business it is to give advice on the matter to the government of the day would be first to admit how little is really known about the part taxation plays in the society and economy of Canada.

We know far more, oddly enough, about the behavior of sub-atomic particles in a world too tiny for the most powerful microscopes to fathom, than we do about the effect of different levels and kinds of taxes on incentives to work and save.

Ten years ago, when the Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations was assigned the job of studying Canadian taxation, the research staff, as a preliminary, took stock of all known sources and authorities. For most of the field, there were no authorities to be found and no literature either of any consequence. It was necessary to go to the United States for someone to head up the taxation studies; no Canadian being available. And no reflection on any person is intended by the frank admission that this was the weakest aspect of the commission's work.

No Basic Research

The situation is not much better today. Canadian universities teach what is known of taxation lore, but there is practically no basic research being carried on in the subject. The Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada are compelled to make practical studies, but they get almost no help from the outside. The Canadian Tax Foundation, recently established under Director Monteath Douglas, is a commendable venture, but so far its work has been almost entirely confined to a study of the legal aspects of existing taxes and the incidental problems of accounting and administrating. This is good, but it leaves quite untouched the more fundamental problems.

The elementary state of the science and philosophy of taxation in Canada has not, of course, prevented Finance Ministers from engaging in bold experiments in recent years. War finance and the growing demands of the "social welfare" state have driven them insidiously and yet inexorably into positions in which their fiscal policies must profoundly affect the welfare of millions of Canadians, the health or otherwise of Canadian industry, and even our moral attitudes toward work and thrift and enterprise. The impact of external forces and the rhythm of domestic activity has given birth to new theories of cyclical taxation. And the new egalitarian philosophies have suggested the use of taxation as a major means of evening up some of the sharp disparities of income within the nation.

Far More Intricate

It has been necessary, however, for governments to take these bold steps in successive budgets, and to propound these innovations (in such documents as the White Paper of 1945 and the Proposals to the Provinces of the same year) in a spirit of improvization, if not timidly and tentatively, at least with the consciousness that they were proceeding without any very exhaustive or precise knowledge of the effects of what they were proposing to do.

The Minister of Finance freely confessed something of this perplexity in an address he made at Ottawa not long ago to the annual meeting of the Canadian Tax Foundation.

"In chronological order on the walls of my office, in the Confederation Building," he said, "are hung photographs of my eighteen predecessors in office, commencing on the right with Sir Alexander Galt and ending with the Right Honorable J. L. Ilsley. At the end of a particularly tough day recently I confess I found myself regarding these distinguished gentlemen with some envy and thinking to myself, 'What a cinch most of you fellows had as compared with what I have to grapple with in the fiscal period 1948-49.' That might start a real argument if the eighteen gentlemen were able to step down into my room and argue the point with me. I do think, however, that I could convince them—with the help of course of Mr. Ilsley—that budgeting in the 1940's is a far more intricate matter than it ever was before, and that the budget has implications under our modern financial and industrial system that were just not in the picture a decade or so ago."

—Photo by John Steele

DR. J. D. M. GRIFFIN, Medical Director for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene who will be heard in the new C.B.C. series "In Search of Ourselves" beginning Jan. 11.

Most of the acute current tax headaches do, indeed, date back to 1939, but in order to make a more striking contrast Mr. Abbott proceeded to recall Fielding's Budget of 1911. The tax revenue then was $89 million. Customs duties provided $73 million of that, while excise duties on liquor and tobacco yielded $16 million. There were no other taxes, no sales tax, no luxury taxes, no taxes on personal or corporation incomes, no succession duties. The great bulk of the federal income was thus derived, almost as a by-product, from a protective tariff: the remainder was from consumption taxes on two commodities, liquor and tobacco, which rank as semi-luxuries or at least are commodities on which the consumer can avoid taxation by abstinence. It cannot be argued that there was a negligible burden of federal taxation on the Canadian citizen, for the protective tariff itself imposed an indirect load not measured solely by the $73 million collected on imports. Yet the burden on the non-smoker and non-drinker was in 1911 confined to that one category; and it was relatively light and largely painless.

As Easy At That

Budget policy in those days was an extremely simple matter. The national debt was low. Finance Ministers were expected to balance their budgets each year. If revenues seemed to be failing to meet expenditures, so as to threaten a deficit, estimates were reduced; the various government departments were told to cut down outlays so that the budget could be balanced again. It was as easy as that.

We have now moved into a world which would have shocked Tilley and Tupper and even Fielding—who lived to see the impact of the First World War on Finance—to an incredible degree. The national budget which collected less than $90 million from a population of 7½ million people in 1911 has been expanded until at the peak it pulled in nearly $3 billion from a population only 60 per cent greater. Instead of meeting an economic depression with its consequent budget deficit by reducing expenditures and stepping up taxation, the current diagnosis calls for exactly the opposite,—bold government outlay and deliberate reduction of the burden of taxes, thus courting an abnormally large deficit. National Finance Ministers are expected to use taxation as an instrument for taking away from the wealthy and using the yield to guarantee a minimum standard of living for the poor. Even that is not the end of the revolution.

Such Is The Theory

The Budget today is expected to serve as an agency for throwing the weight of appropriate government policy against inflationary trends, by taking money away from people who might otherwise use it to bid in the market for scarce labor and supplies. Even the problem of maintaining foreign exchange reserves is tackled in part by appropriate tax policies, since if by tax levies you take surplus spending power away from people who would otherwise have used it to buy imported luxuries, you tend to slow down imports and even encourage exports. Such at least is the theory.

Having undergone such a revolution within a single decade, it is hardly surprising that we should witness both widespread ignorance and misunderstanding of the aims of government policy, and open revolt here and there. Cynical taxation will always be popular when it means reducing taxes; it proves, however, to be political dynamite even when it only means maintaining high rates, as the Liberal party is currently discovering. Could a government ever be found courageous enough to increase tax rates while surpluses were high and the national income rising (as it happens to be right now, for that matter)?

The whole basis of the policy of redistributing income by taxation is ridiculed by some economists. P. C. Armstrong, in his recent book "2 and 2" (Dent) calls it "a very interesting and amusing superstitution" to suppose that governments can redistribute wealth in this way, adding that it "belongs in the category of such ideas as the one which holds that horsehairs dropped into a pool of water turn into long thin worms."

Passing Show

LOOKING at television is to be called "viewing." There are some people who view viewing with alarm.

•

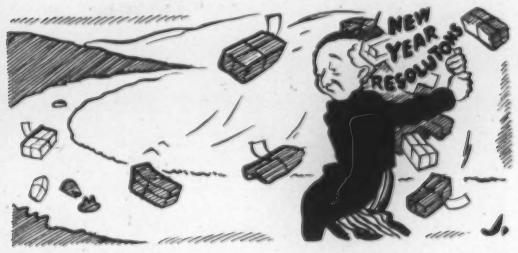
Communism has suffered a lot of checks since the Czechs suffered Communism.

•

Russia announces that she has surpassed her production goals for 1948. We suspect this includes the production of vetoes.

•

Many politicians find that the only sort of



resolution they can never carry successfully is a New Year resolution.

•

Now is the time to take back the Christmas tree you stole to the place you stole it from.

•

American and Canadian bolts and nuts are henceforth to be interchangeable. America and Canada have been interchanging nuts for a long time.

•

Wonder what the English eat their Yorkshire pudding with now-a-days.

•

There are Red Deans but apparently no Red cardinals.

•

Of Postage

I love to send parcels to friends overseas
That their rigorous days may have moments of ease;
But it scalds me to think that each carton I fill
Means two bucks and a half in our federal till.

•

We still aren't quite sure whether nothing newsworthy happens during the holidays or whether the reporters are too busy celebrating to notice what does happen.

•

A correspondent says that few governments have been undone easier than that of Indonesia.

•

"Adoption of white man's ways has shattered the traditional independence of the Eskimo."—Prof. Andrea Michae, French ethnologist.

That's only half of it. It has shattered the traditional independence of the white man also.

•

Lucy says she is not learning the new dance. She's afraid of somebody tramping on her Mootsie Pootsie tootsies.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

$100 personal import exemption, by which goods (in permissible categories) can be brought in free of duty by travellers who have spent at least 48 hours in the United States. The catch here is that the $100, or whatever part of it the traveller wants to use for making purchases, must be provided out of the $150 which is all the U.S. funds he is allowed to take out of the country. He can spend his $150 on goods to bring home (up to $100 free, and above that on payment of duty) or on services and goods to be consumed abroad, but he can still spend only $150.

Except for cigars and cigarettes the removal of the prohibitions is not likely to do him good. We cannot see the returning traveller bringing across the border much in the way of "quails, partridges and squabs, dead or alive", or "turtles", or "signs other than electric signs" (electric signs are still prohibited, but who wants them anyhow when nobody knows when he will be able to get electricity to run them with?), or "facial tissues and toilet paper in jumbo rolls". It is nice however to know that the traveller can now bring home, or be brought home in, an article falling under item 514, "coffins and caskets", for to tell the truth we have long wondered in what sort of container we should be brought back to Canada if we happened to perish while still in the United States and still in possession of some part of the $150. (If the $150 is exhausted we suspect that the traveller's remains have to stay in the United States.)

Days of Doze

OUR political system wisely provides a number of soft spots where party stalwarts who are somewhat beyond the days of active combat may doze in comfort. Some of these spots are found on the Bench, which is not always as hard as it sounds; some in the well-cushioned Red Chamber of the parliament buildings; some in various commissions and boards.

We think that the Hon. J. A. Glen well deserved such a comfortable position, but this does not justify the Prime Minister in appointing him a member of the International Joint Commission. That Commission has always been important, but with the St. Lawrence Seaway at last in the realm of practical politics on both sides of the border it will be one of the most important bodies in this country or, indeed, on this continent.

We do not agree completely with the Engineering Institute of Canada, which is protesting Mr. Glen's appointment on the ground that he is not an engineer. The commission certainly should be guided by engineers, but should not necessarily have engineers amongst its members. The basic objection to Mr. Glenn is that he is being appointed because he has done a good job for his party in the past rather than because he can do a good job for his country in his new post in the future. The fact that he studied law and not engineering in his youth seems to us largely irrelevant.

Lessons of Tito

WE CAN all be glad about the widening split between Tito and his fellow Communists in other countries. It shows that the iron curtain can be cracked, and this, surely, is the only way in which the cold war can be ended and peace restored.

It also shows that the creed of Communism is not strong enough to hold within the fold groups that are, or feel they are, exploited. The chief grudge of the Tito Communists against Russia and the other satellites is that Yugoslavia is being kept as a vassal, a hewer of wood and drawer of water, while other comrades grow rich from processing and selling Yugoslavian raw materials.

On the other hand there are some less pleasant lessons to learn from Tito. It is not at all clear that his plan to bring industry into Yugoslavia is really sound from a practical economic point of view. Reports of his speeches suggest that, so far from taking a far-sighted, balanced view of the real needs and possibilities of his country, he is simply using the most hackneyed, rabble-rousing phrases of narrow economic nationalism—the sort of language that has been used all over the world to block trade, to build up and protect inefficient industries, and to lower the living standards of the people. No doubt one has to fight fire with fire, but it would have been better if the iron curtain had been cracked in the name of internationalism and freedom instead of nationalism and restriction.

"YOU'LL NEED MORE THAN THE FRAME!"

Another lesson we can learn from Tito, and his relations with his neighbors, is that "economic sanctions" are quite ineffective in many parts of the world today. In this particular case the Communist countries have tried to force their will on Yugoslavia by cutting off trade with her—and Yugoslavia's answer is simply to switch her trade to the rest of the world. But in another case it might be the non-Communist countries trying, through the machinery of the United Nations, to bring pressure on one of their number—and the answer might well be for that country to swing into the Russian orbit.

The Ruhr

THE rising protest of the German people, who are objecting so vigorously to the fact that their chief industrial area, the Ruhr, is to be supervised by an international body, is not surprising. These are the people who for fifteen years listened to Hitler and Goebbels tell them that they were the master race and they have a more than ordinary dislike to being bossed by foreigners. Nevertheless the arrogance of the protest is alarming.

This does not mean that we should try to go back along the road we have come in Germany since 1945. The big western powers, U.S.A., Britain and France, with at least tacit support from smaller powers including ourselves, have undertaken to build up Germany economically and politically to a point where she can be free and independent. Free and independent—but with one exception. This is the restriction against any form of rearmament.

And it is just at this point where the international supervision of the Ruhr industries is so vital. There must be no suggestion that another Hitler could once again build a war machine. It would be disastrous if the western powers should show any sign of weakness in the face of the present German protests and protestations. "Damn it all," one allied official is reported to have said, "who started the war anyway?"

If You Want Peace . . .

THE Romans, who not only knew a lot about how to wage war but also a lot about how to keep peace over a wide area and for a long period of time, had a proverb: "If you want peace, prepare for war."

We could not help thinking of this proverb recently when a well-known industrialist, who had been brought in on Ottawa's new plans for industrial preparedness, remarked how terrible it was to be going through all this again, less than four years after the last war ended. Perhaps if we and some other countries had been a little better prepared for war ten years ago there would never have been a war at all. This, at any rate, seems to be Mr. Winston Churchill's view in "The Gathering Storm."

Reports that have reached us suggest that up to the present Mr. Howe's arrangements for getting Canadian industry ready in case of war have rather bogged down—that there has been rather more concern with blueprinting a great planning organization than with actually putting any plans into effect. However, when it comes to munitions, Mr. Howe is not the man to let anything bog down for long.

His new appointment of Mr. Sydney Pierce as Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of these matters is doubly welcome. It shows that Mr. Howe is not satisfied with what has gone on so far; and it puts in a position of authority a man who has proved his worth both in the field of munitions and supplies during the war and also in the field of diplomacy in Mexico and Paris since the war.

It is welcome news, too, that the informal discussions with Washington regarding the ways and means in which Canadian and American industry can work together in case of war, are now to be made more formal under a joint planning board between the two countries. Mr. Pierce's experience in Washington from 1940 to 1944 will be of great value in this work as well.

She, He or It?

WE WERE a little surprised last week to find that a correspondent, writing to our Dear Mr. Editor department, had referred to SATURDAY NIGHT as "she", and we do not quite know what we have done to deserve this imputation. In the English language periodicals are usually regarded as neuter. In the French language, which has no neuter, the general tendency is to make them masculine, though we must admit that we occasionally see this paper referred to in Quebec as "la SATURDAY NIGHT", possibly because the French word for "night" is feminine.

In languages which possess a neuter—and we confess that we regard the neuter as a very valuable element—it seems foolish to attribute the personal qualities of sex to a periodical, and especially to one which like SATURDAY NIGHT caters to readers of either sex with the strictest impartiality. The London *Times* is occasionally referred to as the Old Lady of Printing House Square, but surely nobody would talk of the *Times* as pursuing "her" policy of upholding the British government of the day no matter what its party character. The Toronto *Telegram* used to have one quality which is often, though most unjustly, ascribed to elderly females, that of scolding bitterly and indiscriminately at everything and everybody; but even so the *Telegram* is usually referred to as "it". (There is, we understand, no truth in the rumor that its name is to be changed to the *Evening Echo*.)

Knowledge and Wisdom

WE LEARN with interest of the formation of a Canadian Unity Council, situated at 8 Bedford Road, Toronto, and intended to promote sound thinking and to prevent "vague opinions" from developing into "causes and devotions". The Council proposes to challenge these vague opinions "before people—good, honest people—are deluded into accepting them as facts".

This is a most noble ambition, but it is going to be very difficult to carry out. We have a notion that causes and devotions are nearly always developed out of vague opinions—vague but very strongly held. We don't think that the people who hold these opinions regard them as facts; they regard them simply as the right opinions; they know that other people hold different opinions, but they are gloriously confident that these other people are wrong. We doubt whether even Canadian unity, about which we presume the Council is somewhat concerned, has anything to do with facts, except perhaps the fact that the British North America Act was passed in 1867 for the purpose of establishing at least political unity in Canada.

The Council seems to think that facts and vague opinions are two opposite things. They are nothing of the kind; they are two different sorts of things which exist in two different and irrelevant spheres. There are a great many subjects about which we cannot attain to the degree of knowledge which is implied by the term "fact". The opposite of facts is not vague opinions, but errors, which are things that some people believe to be facts when they are not so. We hope that the Canadian Unity Council will attack such errors wherever it finds them, which will at least help to prevent people from forming opinions, whether vague or not, on erroneous grounds. But it is astonishing how many different opinions can be developed by different people on the strength of one perfectly simple and ascertainable fact, and how wrong a great many of these opinions can be. The truth is that the world needs not only knowledge of facts but also wisdom in forming opinions about them.

Friends of the Arts

THE holiday season witnessed the deaths of three Canadians who in very different ways had been valuable contributors to artistic appreciation and culture in Canada.

Harry A. Norton of Montreal and the Eastern Townships was a highly successful business man who from an early age was able to devote much of his time and attention to public welfare causes and the patronage of the arts. A most discriminating collector in several classes of art objects, he was a constant and generous donor to public galleries and museums, but his retiring disposition prevented the public from knowing much about his benefactions. Etruscan glass and Canadian paintings were among his specialties, and in the former he could hold his own with the professional experts.

Eric Riordon of Montreal and Mont Tremblant was a painter whose studies of the Laurentians have endeared their landscape beauties to a vast number of picture-lovers, and his death at forty-two, after only fourteen years of productive work, cuts short a most promising career.

Roly Young, cinema critic and for a short time dramatic critic of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, was also taken away suddenly before he had time to realize his capabilities. A theatre man by every instinct, he entered journalism at a moment when the theatre was of minimal importance, and for many years had to content himself with the tasks of the cinema columnist. He always resented this limitation, and strove to broaden the scope of his department, and in his last few years, through his organization of the Civic Theatre Association and other activities, he was able to do much valuable work for the art to which he really belonged.

HYMENOPTEROUS PARANOIA

("Scientists announce they have succeeded in making a nervous wreck of an ant."—News Item.)

YOU might take the opportunity to study a community
Of ants. Their way of life appears ideal;
Their wisdom and ubiquity are famous from antiquity;
Their vigor, their acumen's far superior to humans'
And they work together for the common weal.

But this creature so gregarious, with merits multifarious,
Has fallen prey to scientific eyes:
Now some specimens rubiginous are more than just vertiginous—
They range from pre-psychotic to completely idiotic,
And, like humans, some are wise, some otherwise.

So emotional stability, through Science's agility,
In certain ants commences to decline.
While it's somewhat admirational, it's not at all sensational—
It doesn't stun or jar me they can make an ant go barmy,
For my uncle made a nervous wreck of mine!

J. E. P.

Better Ways To More Food Solve Population Problem

By H. D. CRAWFORD

Today man is cultivating only 8 per cent of the world's surface. U.N.'s Food and Agricultural Organization has just completed a survey on how the earth can produce more—in fact, on why it must produce more if the answer to the question of population growth is ever to be found. This writer analyzes the report in terms of Canada and the other member nations of F.A.O.

Mr. Crawford is Director of Journalism in the School of Social Sciences, American University, in Washington, D.C.

FOOD-POWER is the most important energy in the world, for it keeps man's body and soul together and gives him the nourishment to think and act.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has just prepared a survey evaluating present world conditions and future prospects for food and agriculture. Findings, which include surveys in Canada, were considered when the F.A.O.'s 58 member nations held their fourth conference in November in Washington. The F.A.O. survey offers some good answers to the dismal arguments of population pessimists who tell us that everybody is headed for mass starvation because mankind is multiplying rapidly while we are exhausting our soil fertility, wasting water, and depleting forests.

F.A.O. findings open some new windows on the future. Their vista on things possible of attainment is one suggesting realistic and challenging hopefulness.

"It may be that we are passing from the era of cropland expansion into an era of yield improvement," the survey suggests.

Despite all the emigration and pioneering of the last century on the other hand, it reminds us, "man is today cultivating only 8 per cent of the world's surface." One major consideration is how much this percentage can be increased.

The F.A.O. survey makes no attempt to minimize the importance or seriousness of soil erosion, dwindling water supplies, and forest depletion. It keeps alive, however, the possibility that human intelligence and scientific skills may be able to enrich the soil, increase food yields, replenish water supplies, and reforest denuded land. Soil loss concerns all of mankind, and the F.A.O. urges nations to stop or diminish soil wastage, to apply sound soil conservation methods in growing crops, and to protect forest soils as an important measure in protecting cropped soils.

Countries most advanced in agricultural practices have a much higher output from each farm worker. They get four times more milk from each cow, the survey indicates, and four times more grain from each acre.

Asia, Africa, and Latin America have large areas of semi-arid land which might be made productive if irrigation is developed. Other regions over the world have long been too wet for agriculture, but may be made productive by proper drainage.

Improved seed can result in better crops and more food. "There is a need now in many countries," the survey asserts, "for plant health to become, like human and animal health, an integral part of the comprehensive public health service."

Increased Yields

Other ways for increasing crop yields and improving soil fertility, the survey suggests, are improvement of livestock, wider use of fertilizers, introduction of farm machinery for better cultivation, and use of other modern technical devices. Power machinery for farms not only provides improved cultivation, the F.A.O. report explains, but releases for production of human food land that previously was needed to grow food for draft animals. The United States, for example, has gained more than 50,000,000 acres in this manner.

Forest depletion is one of today's grim facts. One-third of the so-called forested areas are unproductive, largely because nothing has been done to convert the scrub, bush, and tundra into really productive forests. Only 54 per cent of the productive two-thirds is accessible and now in use. The rest is in remote regions difficult to reach with present transportation facilities. These unused forests, it is suggested, could not only yield lumber but also valuable pulp, plastics, ethyl alcohol, yeast, fodder cellulose, and even sugar. Sound conservation practices would perpetuate them.

Fishery resources are only partly developed, the report reminds us, and one rich potential source of future fresh-water fish products lies in large irrigation projects. If these projects could make semi-arid land produce good crops and at the same time provide fishery products, they would contribute substantially to food increase.

Elimination of sheer waste would also increase the world's food supply. Losses of bread grains alone total around 33,000,000 tons annually because of faulty storage. The investigations also show that wasteful forest operations result in huge losses, sometimes amounting to 58 per cent of the total cut. Other great losses result from careless forest fires and neglect of tree diseases, many of which are preventable.

Living Standards

The F.A.O. findings admit bluntly that yield production and sound conservation will cost money, requiring substantial investments by individual farmers and governments.

Raising living standards and broadening intellectual horizons are deemed equally essential for meeting the challenge of increasing food for mankind, enriching the soil, and renewing the forests.

"Efforts to improve education, health, and other social services need to be considered as an indispensable counterpart of agricultural development," the survey suggests. "It is just as essential to have a school and schoolteacher to awaken the mind as it is to have fertilizer to stimulate the soil. It is just as essential to have a doctor as it is to have a veterinarian or a supply of pesticides. Indeed, a major attack upon rural conditions is a vital element in the battle of food production."

The Washington conference, which was the first F.A.O. session to convene in the United States, considered the world's present food situation and looked to the future. The first session three years ago in Quebec City set up the F.A.O. A year later the Copenhagen conference further defined the powers and functions of F.A.O. over the world's food-power. At Geneva last year a program of activities involving specific technical problems was undertaken. Highlights of the Washington conference included an annual review and discussion of world production, marketing, and consumption of agricultural products. F.A.O. activities during the last year were discussed, and the organization's future budget, policies, and program of action considered.

New Director-General

Norris E. Dodd, undersecretary of agriculture of the United States, was named F.A.O. director-general a few months ago to serve until the 1950 annual conference. He succeeded F.A.O.'s first director-general, Sir John Boyd Orr of Scotland.

Director-General Dodd has indicated three current trends in F.A.O. work: (1) the continued drive to increase production and to exert better management of soil and water resources; (2) decentralization of F.A.O. operations in regions where specific area problems are undertaken; and (3) "development of a network of interrelated activities with other agencies, both within and without the United Nations family."

Canadian developments and conditions are discussed in the F.A.O. survey, along with those of other countries. Here, for example, is a summary of the nutrition picture in Canada:

"From analysis of all the information presented, it appears that only seven reporting countries—Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States—would have had available sufficient food in 1947-48 to provide an adequate calorie level for all their people if such supplies were distributed in accordance with nutritional needs."

Dietary studies over Canada "have shown that in large groups surveyed, 25 per cent of the people were obtaining less than is desirable for health."

Canada is named, along with Australia and New Zealand, as a country that has had "for some time well-organized and highly centralized marketing systems for the major products, thus facilitating shipments of foods to deficit countries."

Nutritional committees are reported at work in Canada making a nutritional survey, preparing dietary standards, encouraging the establishment of provincial committees, and preparing educational material for use in Canadian schools.

Research

"Nutrition and dietary surveys are continually in progress on sample groups of the population throughout Canada," the F.A.O. report explains. "Research in food and nutrition is carried out in universities and government departments.

"Universities and colleges provide professional training in nutrition and this subject is also included in the curricula of other professions, as, for example, public health workers. Popular nutrition advice is given in conjunction with the family-allowance scheme. The Nutrition Division of the Department of Health and Welfare carries out and correlates projects to improve nutrition, including an educational program, and extensive provincial, university, and voluntary programs in nutrition education exist."

Food production in Canada will likely remain about the same this year for principal crops. Meat production may decline somewhat, but milk production is expected to remain about the same. Canada is reported to be making important developments in its inspection system for salted fisheries products intended for export. The government is reported giving technical instruction to fishermen and training fisheries officers and inspectors.

Canada is among nations reported to be improving forestry operations. "In Canada, there is a growing demand by provincial governments who own and administer the main forest areas, for improved management by industry," says the report. "This calls for intensive investigation and research to provide the basic data essential to adequate working plans.

"A special branch of research of great interest in Canada is forest protection with particular emphasis on fire control. Continuous fire-hazard research has been conducted, one of the major projects being a study of temperature and humidity inversions in mountainous areas and their effect on forest inflammability and fire behavior, on the basis of which publications were issued by the Dominion Forest Service on the methods and means for preventing and fighting forest fires."

Aerial photography is being used effectively in Canada, New Zealand and the United States, the survey shows, to improve forest inventories. Special mention is made of advancements in Canada's mapping of forested areas.

Reforestation programs in Canada, curtailed by the recent war, are being resumed, according to the F.A.O. report, and provincial forest nurseries are being enlarged. Sawmills operating in Canada are not expected to increase, although new veneer and plywood plants have been established in Eastern Canada.

The F.A.O. is another of the United Nations special agencies whose experts from many nations are working to establish peace and security in the world by supplying knowledge and technical skills to solve mankind's basic problems. No problem is more important or persistent than the supply of food. The surface of culture becomes very thin when humans are hungry. Food-power is all-important if we are to have free men, independent nations, world security and peace.

• •

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Dream Of Utopian World May Paralyze Progress

By ARTHUR E. MORGAN

Visions of a pluperfect world have existed for centuries but they may have a stultifying effect on progress, says this champion of gradualism. Utopia has a catch in it. We should not give up our dreams, but test them. Every age has had its recipe for pie in the sky, but the basic ingredients have always been peace and plenty.

Educator, author, civil engineer, Mr. Morgan was formerly president of Ohio's Antioch College, T.V.A. chairman in its first years and is now head of Community Service, Inc.

New York.

IF THE social and economic structure of America should break down in the foreseeable future, as many people expect that it will, one of the chief causes, if not *the* chief cause of such a breakdown, will be that very expectation of failure.

It is not the facts and material circumstances of the existing social structure which endanger our economic and social stability so much as it is the cult of deprecation, and lack of appreciation of our existing social and economic values. True, we have great social wrongs, but also we have great social rights such as nations have seldom possessed.

As a result of long-time suggestion and indoctrination, there has been developed in many people's minds, especially in academic and reform circles, an attitude of pessimism and a feeling that existing social conditions are intolerably bad. For anyone to question their convictions on that matter is conclusive evidence to them that the questioner is insensitive to human tragedy, that he is defending special privilege, or at best that he is a hopeless "back number" who "does not know the score."

This feeling that our social structure is obsolete and is about to pass away has further results. There develops a hope, often not consciously admitted, that such a breakdown will occur soon. It would be a release from intolerable suspense, as with the mother who, greatly exhausted with unrelieved watching over her hopelessly ill child, secretly realizes that its death would be a release from its suffering and relief for her.

With people who are convinced of the impending collapse of our social order, near hopeless revulsion over its "incurable" ills cannot be sustained indefinitely. It must find relief, even if in violent action. That feeling of unrelieved stress is just as real to those who experience it because of a false picture in their minds as it would be if the actual facts justified that feeling. If enough people have the same feeling, then the widespread conviction of the hopelessness of our social and economic order may become the chief cause of the breakdown in that order.

Thus, many an idealist and reformer, allowing an abnormal and false and dark picture of social and economic conditions to determine his state of mind, is actually a cause of social disintegration. Along with this sense of impending breakdown there is a feeling that it would clear the air and make possible a fairer and finer social structure, and that therefore the sooner it comes the better. The classic slogan of people of this attitude is "We have nothing to lose but our chains."

Unrealistic State of Mind

There are two chief reasons why this state of mind is unrealistic. First, the kinds of social change which it brings about are commonly retrogressive. There are vital forces in our society which are gradually purging it of weakness and exploitation. Their action is slow and tentative, but cumulative.

The history of America has been that of step-by-step advance in civil liberties and in economic well-being though it has been greatly complicated by the technological revolution, by urbanization, by immigration in such great numbers as to cause social, political and economic indigestion, and by war. Scarcely anywhere in the world at any time in history has there been a great nation with so high a level of personal freedom, safety, and of economic well-being as in America today. This social order is becoming a more and more highly integrated social organism. Because of this complexity its breakdown would require its replacement by highly arbitrary and coercive methods. Otherwise, wholesale starvation would result from industrial disintegration.

Such arbitrary organization as would be necessary would be accompanied by a loss of personal freedom and human integrity and by vast increase in bureaucracy with all its inevitable regimentation, buck-passing and inefficiency.

Seldom has there been so erroneous a slogan as "we have nothing to lose but our chains." If true anywhere in the world, it would have been true in Czarist Russia before the First World War. Yet it was false there. The Russian *Douma* was vigorously growing in power and influence as a democratic national legislative body. A network of cooperatives was spreading over the land, teaching industrial democracy at the grass roots.

What is less frequently mentioned is that modern industrial development had begun in Russia and during the two decades before the First World War was accelerating as rapidly as it has at any time since the revolution. The barriers against democracy and modern life were falling. The people of Russia did have something to lose but their chains, and in the process of violence they have lost much of it.

The "If" for Russia

We have no adequate way to estimate what the situation of Russia might be today if gradual and orderly processes of change had not been interrupted by violence. However, the case of Finland is suggestive. Before the First World War, Finland was under Russia. After that war, it was torn for a time by the internal struggle over Communism. It was defeated in two wars with Russia with the loss of its rich mines, a third of its water power, its second largest city, its best industrial district, its best timber, and its entire ocean coast with its fisheries. In this now barren land, ravished and impoverished by war, it was necessary to receive nearly half a million refugees from the lost territory while paying heavy indemnity to Russia. There is still economic exploitation by a privileged class, while a dark cloud of possible political subjugation by a foreign power still hangs over the country.

Finnish Winner

Yet Finland, with all these handicaps, by continuing to work by democratic constitutional methods, has far outrun Russia in industrial development and in raising the level of the common man. Special privilege and economic exploitation are being steadily reduced, while personal freedom has been preserved. The Finns, hard-pressed as they are, know that they had something to lose but their chains, and by the preservation of orderly democratic processes they have not lost it. Their spirit is not one of hopeless pessimism, but of courage and of stubborn determination to preserve their great social values.

The second reason why this spirit of pessimism about our social and economic order is unrealistic is that it is not justified by present conditions in America. It is not our social and economic difficulties themselves which endanger our future, but our attitudes towards them. The earlier period of American pioneering had much more social and economic inequality than the present. Yet at that time the temper of America was not one of pessimism and foreboding, but of courage and hope.

The feeling, so commonly met today, that our present economic system is a failure and is about to break down is the result of a mental state bordering on the psychopathic. A future great depression is forecast as though its coming would mean the end of the economic order. During the recent great depression the very poor lived better than before; few people on relief lived on as little as the average man lived on a century before. Several more depressions may come before we fully learn to control our new social and economic powers. But the temper of the country will let no one starve, and we will gradually be learning how to use those new powers for the general good. Only a distorted mental state can make such hardships the cause of breakdown in the economic order.

The attitude of seeing our social and economic order as intolerable arises partly from getting an idealistic vision of what seems to be a good society—though such social conditions may never have existed in any populous nation on earth—and then of comparing that apparent perfection with the imperfect reality of present society. That vision soon becomes a measure of what every man has a right to expect, and in comparison the best that man ever has achieved becomes intolerable, and nothing seems worthwhile but a violent overturning of the social order.

Abstraction and Practice

If this were an efficient way to create a good society, it might withstand criticism. But it is not. Often the vision seems beautiful because it is an abstraction of the mind. When that vision is put into practice by the work of such fallible men as are available for the conduct of human affairs, the results may be very different from what was anticipated. What could be more beautiful 30 years ago than the vision of a new Russia in which each would work freely for the good of all? Had not human brotherhood come to earth? Only a few people saw that the method of violence, used to initiate that new order, was not just a temporary incident, but was setting the long-time pattern, and that purges, prison camps, and secret police are the natural consequences.

In 1918 I had a conversation with Talcott Williams, Dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, in which he said that the methods in use in the Russian revolution would certainly eventuate in a ruthless dictator, and that if he only knew who that man would be, he would go and get acquainted.

A century ago, Horace Mann saw universal common-school education as opening the doors to wisdom, with the result that all America's prisons would soon be empty.

Sixty years ago, Edward Bellamy, in his book "Looking Backward," foretold radio broadcasting. He had no doubt whatever that when, by that means, men would have access to great minds and great music, all triviality and crudeness would disappear from public speaking and from music. With the great minds of the world to listen to, in his opinion vulgarity would have no market.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, by delivering phosphate fertilizer free and by teaching people to use it, was going to strengthen and stabilize farm life in the South. The result is, as in Georgia, that feeding beef cattle on fertilized pasture land pays better than raising cotton. Less than a quarter as many people are needed. The rest, eliminated from the soil, are crowded into Atlanta and other cities in the worst slums in America.

Worse System

A good social order can come only by a slowly and patiently achieved pattern of good balance and proportion. If the ideal social pattern with which our minds are indoctrinated—usually with a very large element of paternalism, bureaucracy and regimentation which go by pleasanter names—were actually achieved, we might find ourselves living under a far worse system than the one so many of us now criticize.

What are the alternatives? Not disinterest nor credulous adherence to things as they are, but an active process of social pioneering, trial and exploration—tentatively, of course, so that our mistakes may be recognized and corrected. We should not give up our visions, but we should examine them objectively, test them, and educate them in order that they will conform to the actual nature of things.

As the U.S. national administration enters into its new lease of power, we may be thankful that no part in that victory can be claimed by those who would disrupt our nation by violence in order to make it over in the pattern of an arbitrary ideology. We may rejoice, too, that those who seek to maintain unhealthy social and racial discriminations can claim no part.

Regardless of the favorable or unfavorable experiences Americans may face during the coming years, whether the way is in peace or in war, the continued stability of an orderly, progressive society will require not only fair social and economic conditions, but strong expectation of the continuity of orderly and progressive society.

That expectation will not be disappointed if it is associated with intelligent determination to hold to the values which we have tested, while we continue by self-respecting and constitutional means to eliminate arbitrary privilege and the vogue of irresponsible mass leadership.

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JACK: I see they have a special department for Central and South America, with a Spanish-speaking personnel. That's a big help.

BILL: I've certainly found it so. Consular documentation can be very complicated without the expert help they give. I've used their Translation department, too, for correspondence in French, Dutch and Spanish.

JACK: Their air-cargo and air-express business must be quite extensive, too. They are traffic agents for Trans-Canada Airlines, American Airlines, Pan American World Airways, K.L.M., British Overseas Airways, Air France, Swedish Airlines, Peruvian Airlines, and others.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Executive And Legislative Reform Is Vital To The Truman Program

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

TO ADAPT a bit of telephone-users' slang to the current American political scene: It is definitely President Truman's nickel. And he has done most of his talking, in the election campaign, in his State of the Union message last Wednesday, and in his Economic Report submitted yesterday.

After Congress receives Mr. Truman's budget message next Monday, he will have had virtually his entire official say on his Administration's legislative plans. From that point on it will be largely a matter for *action* by Congress. With control of the House and Senate, the odds are in favor of Mr. Truman getting most of his legislation passed, but there are some cases where even a Democratically-controlled Congress may be unable to do the will of a Democratic president. Unless modifying legislation is passed or changes are made in Congressional rules.

Can this Democratic Congress do its job? The Truman election victory can be presumed to be a mandate for the Administration to put his campaign promises into effect. The public, at least the majority who voted for Truman, expects action. And he makes no bones of the fact that he will try to deliver.

This fateful 81st Congress opened on a keynote of Democratic unity. Every Monday morning at 10, Mr. Truman will confer and map strategy with the Congressional "big four:" Vice-President-elect Barkley, who presides over the new Senate; Representative Rayburn of Texas, Speaker of the House; Senator Lucas of Illinois, Senate Majority leader; and Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, House Majority leader.

The rebellion of the 13 Liberal Republicans, led by youthful Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, is an indication of opposition support for Liberal legislation. The motes in the eyes of the hopeful Democrats are such factors as the still-resentful Dixiecrats, the creaky Congressional machinery, and the possibility that some Democrats who backed the Republicans on such measures as the Taft-Hartley Labor Act may hold to their records.

The wide range of subjects covered in his annual message poses a session full of tough legislative work for Senators and Congressmen and it will call for the best strategy that Mr. Truman and his top lieutenants can muster. Congress can simplify its job by adopting recommendations that it take steps to abolish Senate filibusters, cut out seniority on Senate and House committees, prevent the House Rules Committee from becoming a graveyard of legislation, and by revising the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

The National Committee for Strengthening Congress, headed by Industrial Engineer Robert Heller of Cleveland who wrote the reorganization plan on which the 1946 bill was based, has come up with some specific advice on how to streamline its operations. This group warns against attempts to abandon the legislative budget. Difficult as it has been to estimate expenditures and to keep Federal spendings within the limit set as Congress opens, the budget is believed to have applied a valuable check to government spending. The failure of the last two sessions—Republican-controlled it must be mentioned—to make the legislative budget is said to be no excuse to drop this provision.

Eliminate Coalitions

In addition to opposing filibusters in the Senate and the blockades in the House rules committee, the businessmen heading up the Heller committee would eliminate hostile coalitions on the floor, and would oppose converting professional committee staffs into patronage positions. The fact that Republicans had most to do with staffing these committees may deter Democratic Congressmen from acting too readily on this last proposal, yet it does have merit.

As to barring filibusters, there was considerable speculation as to whether the Truman Congress would follow up on the pre-election Republican plans to end filibusters. The existing cloture rule which requires a two-thirds vote of those present to close debate has failed to prevent successful filibustering. The marathon-talkers merely filibuster on the motion to take the vote.

Drastic action was planned by the Republicans to correct these shortcomings of Congress. That was before the elections. The G.O.P. state-of-mind can be easily understood. The Republican-controlled Congress was plainly thwarted on many issues by the filibuster threats of last year's "minority party", meaning the Democrats. Some of their own Liberals, such as Senator Morse of Oregon, did their own quota of filibustering.

Senate reorganization for the new Congress will be mild compared with the action that the House has under way. Administrative leaders are more concerned with curbing the power of the Rules Committee to regulate the flow of legislation to the floor. The Rules Committee battle provided an immediate test of President Truman's influence with the new Congress. Liberal democrats were fearful that the age-old coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats on the Rules Committee might jam up the Truman program in the new Congress.

President Truman has shown his willingness to support the proposals of reorganization in executive branches of government as presented by ex-President Hoover.

A Bill on the Floor

These Democrats had worked out a change in the rules under which the chairman of any regular House committee can take a bill to the floor without the sanction of the rules group, whenever he got signatures of 100 or 150 house members. The new Rules Committee Chairman, veteran New Dealer, Representative Sabath of Illinois, has agreed to offer an amendment to make it easier for the House to get a bill out of his committee. Under former rules, it took 218 signatures, a majority of the House, to force a bill out of the Rules Committee. The Republicans, of course, preferred an amendment that would give any Republican House member the right to file a discharge petition, instead of just the Democratic committee chairman.

While much depends on early action taken by Congress to adjust the most obvious shortcomings in the passage of Legislation, there is still an important long-range job under way.

President Truman has been most receptive to proposals of the Committee on Reorganization of Executive Branches of the government headed by Past President Herbert Hoover. He has completely confounded early critics who predicted that he would let partisan politics prevent Hoover from doing a job. The Republican ex-President's group has just been granted a 60-day extension of life by both Houses of Congress, which was promptly signed by President Truman. The various subcommittees, or "task forces" of the Hoover Commission, have been exploring virtually all phases of government and have some strong recommendations in store. Its report on the Interior Department is expected to be a drastic exposé of functions of this unit of government.

According to forward-looking Republican Representative Christian A. Herter, businessmen will be as much to blame as anyone else if they join hands with the pressure groups in seeking to have this or that bureau exempted from the general streamlining program to be presented to Congress on January 13.

Mr. Herter says that the Hoover report will come to nought unless business, professional and civic organizations sacrifice special advantage for the common good.

"No crystal ball is needed," he warns, "to predict the reception which will greet the report on the reorganization of the federal government when it is made public. The newspapers will hail the potential saving of billions of dollars.

"Our political and business leaders will praise the vastly more efficient executive machinery of the future. For some time it will look as though the reorganization plan submitted by former President Hoover and his commission will become law without difficulty.

"It won't work that way, however," Mr. Herter warns. "It never has. Even before the cheers have died away, groups all over the country will be starting quiet campaigns to block this or that section of the proposal."

Thus it would appear that President Truman, who in supporting and encouraging ex-President Hoover in his efforts to improve the workings of the executive branch, is to some extent a sponsor of the recommendations. He will have a job on his hands to have governmental as well as Congressional reforms enacted.

Yet reform is vital to the Truman Program. After all, it is definitely his nickel that this 81st Congress telephone call is being made on. And he'll want the best connection and the smoothest reception he can command.

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300 New Health Projects Planned By Provinces

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Provincial government plans for spending the $30,000,000 yearly health grant from the federal treasury are well advanced. Over 300 projects have been mapped out which include free treatment for T.B., dental and cancer clinics, penicillin for V.D., new hospitals, additional X-ray apparatus, better labs, more public health nurses and larger staffs at mental hospitals.

THINGS are beginning to happen under what is called Canada's National Health Program. Dollar sums written in a book at Ottawa are gradually being translated into contracts for new hospital buildings, orders for X-ray machines, examinations, drugs and treatment for some ill persons, lectures and instruction at universities, research in laboratories.

The program started off last May with a promise to pay something like $30,000,000 each year from the federal treasury into the provincial government treasuries, providing the provincial governments did certain things. To a large extent the program is still a promise to pay but the way the nine provincial governments are shaping up their spending programs it is likely that the promise will become a reality.

To most individuals $30,000,000 in federal grants for health services just looks like a lot of money. It still looks like a lot of money after an examination of the original plan as stated by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in the House of Commons last May and the half dozen or more speeches made about the plan by Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

But to health workers across the country it means more than a lot of dollars. It means opportunity to do things they have not been able to do before, things they believe will save lives, keep people out of hospitals while getting more in, restore people to gainful employment who are now permanently on the sick list, more often than not at public expense. It means a lot of little things will be done for a lot of obscure people which will be mighty important to those people and collectively important to the nation and the communities in which they live.

Prevention

The thinking behind the plan was to make a step towards the improvement of the health of the nation through attacks on preventible diseases and to bring into being the treatment services which will be required when and if health insurance makes medical services financially available to all. It is a big infusion of new money into the hands of the people responsible for health activities in the provinces, increases the total amount being spent by all governments by 30 per cent.

More than 300 projects each involving new or expanded services have been mapped out by provincial health authorities as means of using the new-found funds. British Columbia is going to establish a division of preventive dentistry, launch a province-wide program of dental examination and treatment. A lot of children's teeth will be saved. It is going to employ 15 more provincial nurses as a start towards complete coverage of the province by local health units.

The Alberta government which now provides free treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis will extend that service to victims of non-pulmonary types, install X-ray equipment to provide examinations for people in outlying districts.

Saskatchewan's program calls for educating more health workers for service throughout the province. Teacher psychologists will be trained to act as liaison officers between the schools and the community.

The Manitoba government will intensify its venereal disease work, provide penicillin for all reported cases and launch a rehabilitation program. Improvements to the provincial bacteriological laboratory to make possible earlier detection of infectious diseases are planned.

The Ontario government is going to buy X-ray equipment which will make possible tuberculosis checks on the whole population. As a start hospitals will be equipped to conduct chest X-rays of all patients admitted. Advanced training in public health will be given to 55 doctors and nurses.

Quebec has set up a committee to make a survey of hospital facilities out of which will emerge an order of priority for new hospital construction, made possible by the federal grant for that purpose. That province is also going to train more doctors and nurses for work in health units, tuberculosis control and general public health.

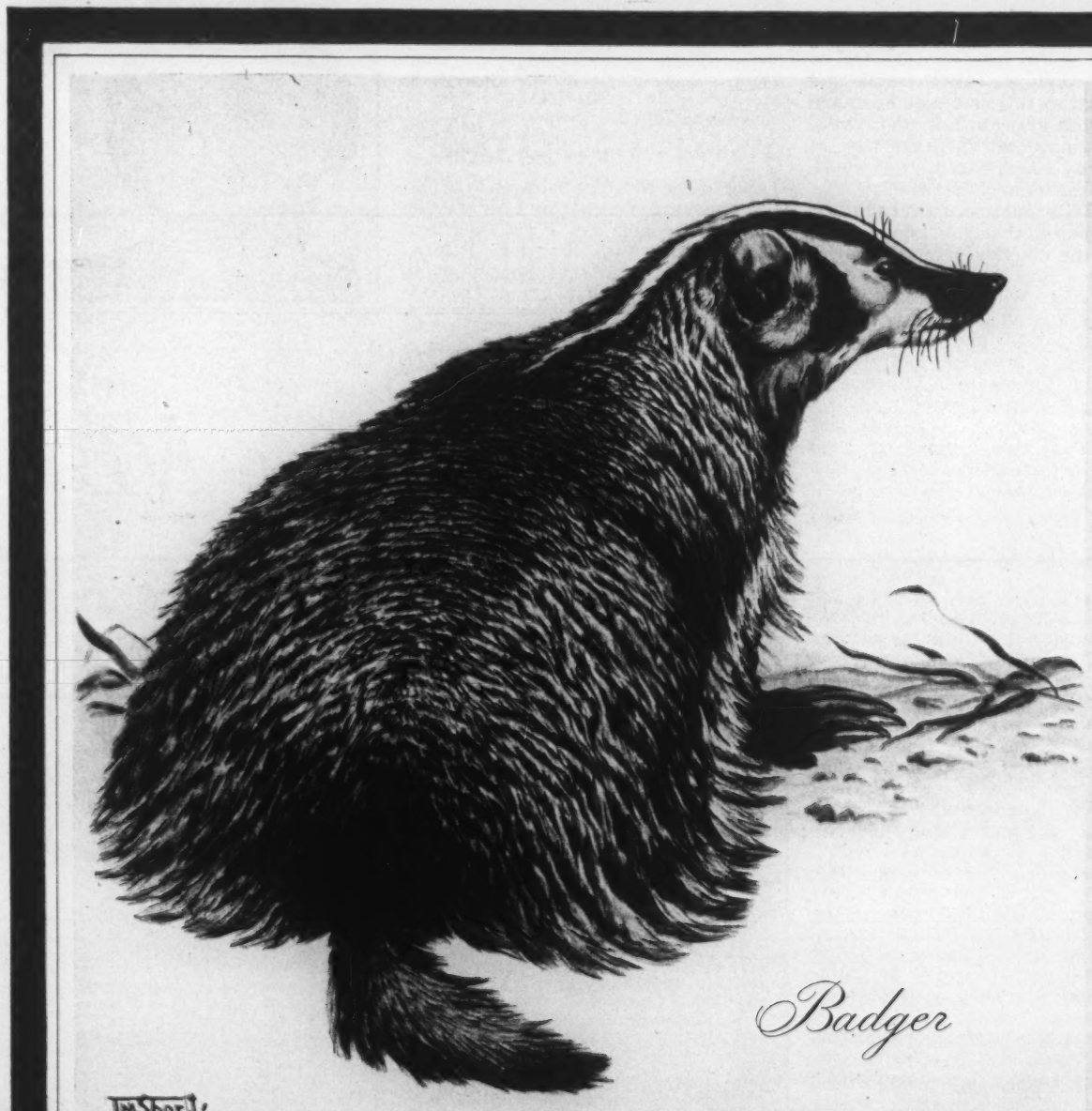
New Brunswick is going to provide the expensive drug, streptomycin, for all tuberculosis cases that can benefit from it.

Nova Scotia has a special training program lined up for nurses who will join and increase the staff of the Halifax city health department and form the nucleus of a field training course in connection with Dalhousie University.

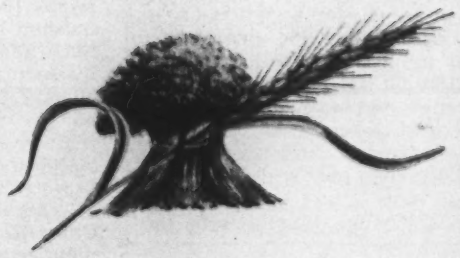
Prince Edward Island, which now lacks facilities for diagnosing cancer will establish two diagnostic clinics, will improve laboratory equipment in the hospitals of the province and increase the medical staff at the provincial mental hospital.

These examples of what is happening when multiplied, as they will be within a year or two, add up to a situation in which health services for the first time have money to spread out.

No one can tell what results the program will achieve, but Mr. Martin and the health department officials generally are fortified in their belief that it will accomplish big things by the record in the case of tuberculosis. The death-rate from that disease has been cut 50 per cent in the last 25 years since free hospitalization and extended X-ray examinations began. They think the goal of elimination of the disease in another 25 years is not unreasonable. Apart from capital costs, loss of employment, family disturbance, the mere maintenance of the 12,000 odd patients now in tuberculosis sanitoria in Canada runs to around $18,000,000 a year.



THE GROUND SQUIRRELS (often called gophers) which are destroyed by the badger, feed on . . .



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LONDON LETTER

Lawyers Expect To Be Swamped Now Their Services To Be Free

By P.O'D.

London.

WHEN the new Legal Aid Bill becomes law, hardly anyone in this country will be denied the doubtful pleasures and benefits of litigation—at least on the ground that they cannot afford it. Free law is the latest addition to the list of freedoms, free doctoring, free medicines, free dentistry, free spectacles. But the law is not to be free for all, only for those whose "disposable" income does not exceed £420 a year—the "disposable" meaning what is left after deductions have been made for the care of dependents, income-tax, interest on loans, and rent. It is estimated that some 12 million people will be eligible—which seems to indicate a very busy time ahead for lawyers and the courts.

The ideal behind this rather revolutionary experiment is a sound and high one, the ideal that no one should be denied justice because of poverty. The danger inherent in it is that it will lead to such a flood of litigation that lawyers and the courts will be swamped. Thus in the end not more justice but less would be done, with all sorts of trivial actions and disputes taking up the time that should be devoted to more serious matters.

The framers of the new Bill are naturally not unaware of the temptation it offers to people to go to law, now that they won't have to pay for it. Precautions are being adopted which should dampen the enthusiasm of prospective litigants. Certain classes of action, for instance, are excluded—chiefly breach-of-promise and defamation actions, which are so often dictated by spite and a desire for revenge and damages.

The most important precaution against frivolous and unnecessary lawmongering is that seekers for free legal aid must first convince their local "Certifying Committee" that they have a case, and then must convince the Natonal Assistance Board that their income brings them within the provisions of the Act.

Another check on going to law for the fun of the thing is that an unsuccessful litigant, even though "assisted", may still be liable for such a share of the costs of the other side as the court considers reasonable, in view of what money he has.

In spite of these and other precautions, the general opinion is that free law, like free medicine and the other freedoms, will be abused—for a while, at any rate, until people get accustomed to this new privilege, and discover that going to law is still very poor fun, and that the best way of settling any dispute is out of court, if it can reasonably be done.

Incidentally but not unimportantly, it is estimated that the new service will cost the country something over £2,000,000 a year—quite a lot over, if experience with the other free services is any guide. The estimates are always far too low. There is also likely to be a need for many more courts and judges and lawyers. It will all depend on the extent to which people start going to law with one another. That many more of them will than before seems certain—now that it can be done at the expense of the State.

"Another El Alamein"

It is certainly a good election that seems to please both sides, the vanquished hardly less than the victors. Such has been the case in the recent by-election at Edmonton on the north edge of London. Labor held the seat, so the Socialists are pleased. But their majority was cut from almost 20,000 to just over 3,000, so the Conservatives are pleased.

"This is wonderful", said Mr. Churchill. "A marvellous achievement—another El Alamein".

"Socialism obviously no longer represents the will of the people", said Lord Woolton, the Chairman of the Conservative Party. "This government should go".

But will it go? Listen to Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the Socialist Party:

"Once again a by-election confirms Labor's unparalleled by-election record, held unimpaired for over three years."

All God's chillun seem to be happy, but they can't all be right. No tide can be both on the ebb and the flow at the same time.

The Aluminum Age

In the port of Sunderland the other day the Minister of Transport opened a new bridge of the bascule type—a sort of drawbridge working on a system of balance and counterpoise. Nothing very novel in that, but this one happens to be made of aluminum, and that is novel. It is the first of the kind in the world. Its lightness will make it easy to operate electrically. It has the further merit of saving steel—a very serious consideration in any kind of construction in this country nowadays.

Since the war a great many aluminum "prefab" houses have been erected. Whether or not it is really comfortable to live in a sort of metal packing-case, aluminum would seem to have justified itself as a building material. Down in Kent they are now building an aluminum school.

The aluminum era certainly seems to have arrived. All very modern and shiny and efficient, no doubt, but whether or not we rejoice in it seems to be a matter of age and temperament. Old-fashioned people are likely to shiver a little at the thought.

Big-Hearted Coal Merchants

It was Chesterton who lamented that "the evil-hearted grocer" would never "treat housemaids to his teas, or crack a bottle of fish-sauce, or stand a man a cheese". He might equally have lamented the refusal of the stony-hearted coal merchant to split a ton of coke with you, but he would have been wrong. Down in Warwickshire local coal merchants have offered more than 300 tons of surplus coke for so sentimental a purpose as to keep a lot of paintings warm. How's that for big-heartedness? One can only conclude that the coal-merchants of Warwickshire must be of a different breed from those most of us know.

The pictures, family portraits of the Fairfax-Lucy family—the Lucys of Charlecote Park, where Shakespeare did his poaching as a lad—are housed at Charlecote, now belonging to the National Trust. They form one of the most valuable collections of the kind in the country. Unfortunately the National Trust cannot get the fuel needed to keep the place dry and warm, and the pictures are suffering. Hence the very sporting offer of the Warwickshire coal merchants. But will they be allowed to do it?

Wanted — Vegetarian Dogs

Big dogs in this country are fast disappearing. You hardly ever see one now. The other day I met a friend out walking with her dog. It used to be a Pyrenean sheepdog, a grand white shaggy fellow about the size of a St. Bernard. This time it was a poodle. "Do you prefer poodles?" I asked in surprise. "I don't," she said. "I'm not even sure that I like them. But they eat less."

There you have it. People can't feed big dogs, so they no longer keep them. As a result two of the finest old English breeds, the mastiff and the bloodhound, are said to be threatened with extinction. If it were not for the efforts of a few enthusiasts there would be none left. Soon there may be none.

Sad to see them go, for there is a superb dignity about the big fellows that no little dog possesses. But there is something rather formidable too, and the thought of a hungry mastiff or bloodhound around the place is far from reassuring. Not much fun having a dog that might decide to eke out his diet by eating the postman or the butcher-boy—and is quite capable of doing it. Much better to come down to a poodle or a dachshund. What is really wanted is some kind of vegetarian dog.

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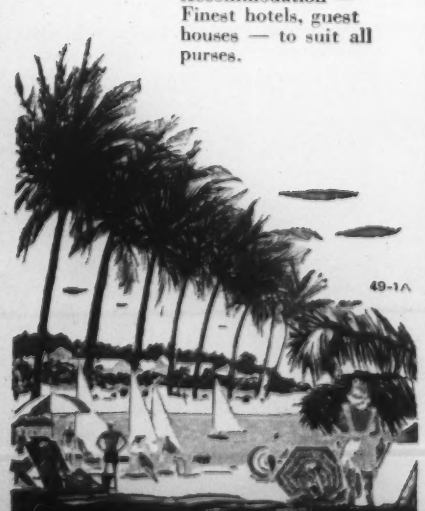

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LIGHTER SIDE

Miss A. and the Cybernetic Age

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"DO YOU realize?" Miss A. asked, "that human beings are turning into machines, while at the same time machines are evolving into human beings?" She sat down, looking bright-eyed and ominous. "It's a race," she said, "between human survival and Cybernetics."

"Have a cup of coffee," I said.

"You drink too much coffee in the early morning," Miss A. said.

"You read too many magazine articles late at night," I said. "You've got rings under your eyes. What are Cybernetics anyway?"

"It's the new science dealing with control mechanisms," Miss A. said. "The thermostat in your hall is a simple example of Cybernetics. A more complicated example is the modern telephone which answers itself, rejects wrong numbers and takes down messages by electrical impulse."

"I've heard of them," I said, "copying down phone numbers, spying on callers, probably calling up other electronic telephones by long distance. I wouldn't have one of them in the house."

Miss A. shook her head. "The new Cybernetic devices perform only the functions for which they are designed," she explained. "The point is that they are being designed to take over more and more of the functions of the human brain. Mechanical calculators can now perform the most complex mathematical problems with lightning speed and complete accuracy."

"Yes, but don't forget that last year an old-fashioned abacus beat the pants off an electronic calculating machine," I pointed out.

"They've improved them since then," Miss A. said, "they're improving them all the time."

I poured myself another cup of coffee. "I wonder if they come in small domestic sizes," I said. "I could use them for doing the children's algebra. Maybe I could get one in time for the Easter term."

MISS A. said she wouldn't advise it. "They're very sensitively organized, you know."

"I'd give it a good home," I said, "and leave it alone all day to amuse itself with integral calculus. All I'd ask would be a little cooperation with homework in the evening."

"It would probably go crazy," Miss A. said. "They do go psychotic you know."

"How do you mean, psychotic?" I asked a little uneasily.

"Just like human beings," Miss A. said. "They lose touch with the actual and start calculating in circles. Then they have to be given a course of electric shocks to jolt them back to the reality."

"I guess I'll just have to go on doing the algebra myself," I said after thinking it over. The idea of sharing the living-room with a computing machine suffering from circular insanity had lost its attractiveness.

"Still, I don't think the human race really needs to feel upset over Cybernetics," I said after a moment. "Just because a machine can do mathematics is no sign of superiority. As a matter of fact it's usually considered a sign of superiority *not* to be able to do mathematics. Haven't you often heard people boasting about how they were never any good at arithmetic?"

Miss A. shook her head. "They won't stop with mathematics," she said. "The margin of difference between the capacities of the human brain and the machine is shrinking every day. In time no doubt they will be able to give us machines that can produce poetry and even systems of philosophy by the use of electronic tubes operated by electronic impulses."

I couldn't help feeling rather depressed by the idea of producing a sonnet or even a minor lyric by hooking up a machine to a wall-socket. Miss A. however remained bright-eyed and cheerful. "There's another point worth taking into consideration," she said. "Have you ever noticed the perversity and even downright malignancy of mechanical gadgets? How many women for instance have been brutally attacked by washing-machines in their own basements? Weren't you yourself viciously bitten in the hip by a zipper? And if this can happen with simple mechanisms which correspond to the unicellular stage in evolution, what could happen if a highly complex machine should take it into its mechanical brain to operate outside its electronic circuit?"

I stared at her gloomily. "*You* do not seem to be much upset by the prospect," I said.

Miss A. smiled. "Fortunately I have just finished reading another magazine article on 'How to Overcome Fear and Panic'," she said. "It's simply a matter of summoning up courage, presence of mind and concern for others."

I WAS a good deal relieved at having diverted her from Cybernetics. "How do you go about it?" I asked.

"Thinking of others automatically produces mysterious resources of calm and courage," Miss A. said. "For instance, the article told of a woman waking at night to see a maniac axe-slayer attacking her husband. Instead of screaming or showing fear she reasoned with the maniac with inspired self-possession, like a mother reasoning with her child. At the end of an hour he went away, leaving her unharmed."

"Yes but I don't see—" I said.

"Then there was the dinner-party in India," Miss A. went on. "The talk had turned to the question of whether men or women possessed the greatest courage in a crisis. At a pause in the discussion the hostess beckoned to a native servant and asked him to place a saucer of milk on the floor. He did so and a cobra glided from under the table-cloth toward the milk. Afterwards someone asked the hostess how she knew the cobra was under the table-cloth. 'It was coiled,' she said quietly, 'about my ankle'." She paused. "Well?" she asked.

I shook my head. "It's no use to me," I said. "There isn't a chance in several thousand that I'll ever meet up with a maniac axe-slayer and have to talk him out of it. And there isn't one in several million that I'll ever have to carry on a dinner-table conversation with a cobra coiled round my ankle. Didn't your article have anything to say about what a hostess should do when an electronic computing machine goes psychotic and begins tearing off the table-cloth?"

Miss A. shook her head. "And the way things are moving, it's a situation that could easily arise," she said.

ABOUT two o'clock next morning I was wakened by the telephone ringing. It was Miss A. "There's someone knocking at my door," she said.

"Well answer it," I said sleepily.

"You don't seem to understand," Miss A. said in a faint voice. "I was lying here reading 'Our Chance for Survival' when this knocking started. . . . I don't dare answer it."

"You probably just imagined it," I said. "You've been lying there reading scare magazine articles and got yourself all worked up. Isn't the door locked?"

"Locked and bolted," Miss A. said. "But who could it be?"

I said not very kindly that maybe it was the Iron Fireman who had got loose from his circuit in the basement and had come up for a little chat. Miss A. gave a moan.

"It's *saying* something!" she said and faded off the line. A moment or two later she was back. "It's all right," she said in her normal voice. "It was just Mrs. Henshaw from upstairs wanting to borrow a couple of aspirin."

I must have put the telephone down with some force because the end of the receiver fell off and rolled under the bed. I've repaired it since with marine glue and a piece of string and it works fairly satisfactorily. I'm afraid to notify the telephone company, however, for fear they will want to fix me up with something out of the age of Cybernetics.

SPORTING LIFE

Iconoclasm Rears Its Ugly Head, And What May Come Of It All

By KIMBALL McILROY

A FELLOW by the name of Kullman . . . no, Coolman . . . no, no, wait a minute . . . Coleman. That's it: Coleman. Tim Coleman . . . no, *Jim* Coleman. Jim Coleman, who writes a column for the popular Toronto weekly, The *Globe & Mail*, called . . . wait a minute; let's see what it's called . . . Why, it hasn't *got* a name. He hasn't been able to think of one. No time, probably. Anyway, this Jim Coleman, who is a sports writer, on the day before Christmas wrote a column attacking Santa Claus. He said some very unpleasant things about Santa Claus, right in print. Scathing things.

Now, it's no concern of ours if Jim Coleman never gets another Christmas present as long as he lives. He may well make so much money racing his horses that he doesn't *have* to get presents. What happens to Coleman isn't the point at all. He deserves everything he gets—or doesn't get—for calumniating Santa Claus that way.

The point at issue is the dangerous precedent set by Mr. Coleman, in knocking public idols. You've got to admit, of course, that he didn't pick his spots. No soft touches for Coleman. He went right after the Big Guy. But at the same time, what kind of an example is this to set for sports writers and ordinary people?

Where is it all going to end?

To show what we mean, the next thing we know some smarty-pants sports scribe is going to have the knife into professional wrestling. He's perhaps going to insist that the vile Nanjo Singh, heartless scourge of matdom, is actually a rather pleasant fellow who pats little children on the head and assists elderly parties in crossing the street. He may insinuate that Gorgeous George, the blond and marcelled chap who acts in the ring as if he had wings sufficient to lift a B-29, is in truth a rather rugged type with a wife and kiddies. He might even go so far as to suggest that certain present-day grapplers, even though billed as champions of the Empire or the world or something, in reality don't know four legitimate wrestling holds and couldn't wrestle their way out of a cornfield. He might advance the notion that any one of the old-timers like Londos and Shikat and Steele, to say nothing of Gotch and Jenkins and Hackenschmidt, could take on a whole ringful of the contemporary headliners and pin them individually and/or collectively without working up a first-rate sweat.

YOU can see where this thing might end.

Suppose some young and ambitious neophyte in the field of athletic chronicling let himself get carried away by misguided enthusiasm and started in attacking professional hockey. Santa Claus was bad enough, but professional hockey! He might suggest that professional hockey players were not unanimously and deservedly Canada's favorite athletes, that professional hockey wasn't even Canada's favorite game. He might come right out in the open to ask how much of what goes on on the ice is showmanship and how much is honest temper. He might wonder if the rule against fraternization between players of opposing teams, while a dandy publicity gag, was not a little silly if designed to ensure the absence of skullduggery on the rink.

You can begin to comprehend the vast number of alleys up which the iconoclastic sportswriter might wander in his misguided zeal.

For example, although the active baseball season is several months in the past, and as many in the future, the papers are carrying right along all sorts of interesting stories about trades and deals and what-not, and will be very shortly full of tales of hold-outs by the higher-priced practitioners of the diamond arts. Now everybody knows that these hold-outs are strictly legitimate, that Sluggin' Sam Schultz of the Eagles has in point of fact actually sent back his $25,000 contract for next year along with a letter demanding, instead, that he receive $25,078 and that it will be touch and go whether or not Sam so much as dons a spike this season. But with an example like Coleman's before him, some incautious writer might well make the mistake of expressing his opinion that Schultz actually signed his contract before leaving for home last Fall, and that the famous hold-out is a figment of some publicity man's fertile imagination, designed for no other purpose than to keep baseball in the winter public's mind and eye,

(*Continued on Page* 13)

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THE WORLD TODAY

Indonesian Problem Not a Simple Study In Black And White

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

CROSSING into the New Year, we carry many old problems with us. Doubtless we shall also meet many new ones, some of which can be foreseen in outline at least, and others of which we are beneficently unaware.

But if we face many problems, we can also count some achievements. While Asia sinks deeper into unrest and travail, the Western world is alerted and moving steadily towards greater strength and unity. While South America breaks out in revolution, broad plans are on foot for the development of Africa.

If the rigidly regimented Soviet bloc appears to present a still-growing menace, it also shows signs of chipping and cracking. Many of its individual followers have been repelled by an insight into its cruel nature, and one large segment, Yugoslavia, has broken away to independence. There can be little doubt but that the humanity of our U.N.R.R.A. and Marshall Plan aid and our defence of freedom over as wide an area as possible are having an effect here, in contrast to the brutal Communist demands of conformity and the Soviet propaganda sowing confusion and hatred.

If we in North America are vaguely worried about our economic future in a half-ruined world, at least we still enjoy the highest standard of well-being ever known in human history. And if materialism sometimes seems to be suffocating our civilization, the U.N.'s wonderful Aid-the-Children campaign, the American Friendship Trains for France, the phenomenal interest shown in the Freedom Train, bearing the great American documents of freedom, the goodwill maintained between the leaders and people of Britain and India in spite of all past bitterness, the fight for equal civil rights for groups which have been discriminated against in the Western countries, and the growth of a genuine attitude of trusteeship towards backward colonial peoples—all these show that the forces of the spirit are still strong in the West.

The Lesson of Burma

To turn to one of the immediate problems, I think it is an admirable instinct which prompts most people to condemn the Dutch action against the Indonesian Republic. We must stand clearly for freedom if we are to win the great struggle of our times. But freedom needs order, and it is here that the Dutch action requires more understanding than it has had.

Is it not hasty and ungenerous to assume out of hand that the Dutch, a free and democratic people who have given their word that they will establish a free, federated Indonesia in association with the Dutch crown, are bent only on stern repression in the Indies? One might look to the results in Burma of a complete and sudden withdrawal of a competent and more or less benevolent British administration for a yardstick by which to judge developments in Indonesia.

Though the Burmese were probably better prepared than the Indonesians for self-rule, they have proven quite unable to maintain order and freedom by their own efforts. The larger part of one government was assassinated, and succeeding governments have been harried by Communist and tribal insurrections throughout the country, so that it is very far from being assured that a democratic Burma, providing its people with a reasonably good livelihood, can be established.

Indonesia is a vast archipelago stretching as far as from Halifax to Vancouver. It contains peoples as different from each other as Argentinians and Eskimos. Even the greatest pretensions of the leaders who set up the Republic in 1945 covered only three of the three thousand islands—Java, Sumatra and Madura—though admittedly these had nearly three-quarters of the total population.

There has been no substantial proof that all of the peoples included in this scheme were willing to accept the centralized rule—or domination—of the Republic, if indeed it had had the competent personnel to set up effective rule over this huge area with its 60-odd million people.

Other Indonesians

One of the factors in the current dispute is that, while the leaders of the Republic have had the ear of the West, other Indonesians have been speaking for the federal plan proposed by the Dutch, preserving local autonomy, and against the centralizing tendency of the Republic (which by last month controlled much less territory than it claimed in 1945.

Another neglected factor is that the President of the Republic, Soekarno, set up his regime under the aegis of the Japanese, before the Japanese surrender. He might thus be compared to the Indian leader Chandras Bose, who collaborated with the Japanese, and received little sympathy from the West. The man, Sjahrir, who might be compared to Nehru, unfortunately has not the ability or strength of Nehru, and while wishing to take a moderate line in the early negotiations was never able to bring his extremists into line.

These men, along with the recent premier, Mohammed Hatta, have the common appeal to the Indonesian independence movement in that they were its pre-war leaders, and were all jailed by the Dutch from 1934 on. Another, the Socialist leader Sjarifoeddin, premier at the time of the Dutch "police action" in 1947, went over to the Communists in the insurrection of last fall, and has been reported killed.

The Dutch, too, had their extremists to complicate matters. Sjahrir and the extremely competent and highly respected Dutch colonial administrator, Van Mook, might have reached a good settlement in 1946, under the guidance of the British, who were trying to apply what they had learned in India.

Extremists on Both Sides

But conservatives and reactionaries at home, mainly in the religious parties, insisted on adding conditions to the Linggadjati Agreement which the Republican leaders had great difficulty in persuading their followers to accept, and whose acceptance in the end proved to be as technical and unwilling as was that of the majority in the Dutch parliament at home who felt that Van Mook was "giving away" their great investments in the east.

This promising settlement broke on the Dutch insistence on controlling all Indonesian exports and imports and on joint control of the police; on the Republican failure to restrain extremists and marauding bands beyond their borders; and on the failure on both sides to agree to a cease-fire. Then followed the Dutch "police action" of mid-1947, which pushed the Republicans out of the most productive areas of Java and the oil centres of Sumatra, brought United Nations action for the first time, and the American-supervised Renville Agreement of January 1948.

By this agreement the Republic recognized Dutch sovereignty until a United States of Indonesia should be formed. Elections were to be held within a year to allow the Indonesian peoples to decide whether to join the Republic or another state. The United Nations could be asked to supervise these elections.

New Federal Plan

Long negotiations, more laden with distrust than before, failed to bring this second agreement to fruition. Meanwhile the Dutch went ahead with a conference of representatives from all parts of Indonesia, and in December announced that an Interim Federal government for all of Indonesia would be set up at once.

The Indonesians would have full control of their internal affairs during the interim period, and a more independent status as the United States of Indonesia in association with the Dutch crown, at the end of this period. The interim government would share control of the armed forces with the Royal High Commissioner.

The Republic insisted to the end on control of its own armed forces and foreign relations, and the Dutch carried out their new "police action", seizing the main Republican centres and leaders.

If the federal solution, as projected by the Dutch, is to prevail it is of course unfeasible to leave one part of the federation in control of separate armed forces and carrying on separate relations with foreign powers (notably with India, which is fully supporting the Republic). Yet it is hard to see how the Dutch can hold or win the confidence of Indonesians aspiring to independence, in the sincerity of their intentions, when they are ready to throw into jail the chief independence leaders.

The Dutch Explanation

A perceptive correspondent writing to the New York *Times* puts the situation this way. On the one hand we have the Dutch explanations, that in view of the social backwardness, the political separatism, and the economic needs of Indonesia, the maximum degree of autonomy for which the people are "ready" is embodied in the decree of Dec. 18 of the Dutch government, setting up an interim federal government of Indonesia.

The existence of the Republic is incompatible with the successful functioning of such a federal structure, and the Republic must therefore be eliminated, and the work of economic reconstruction be expedited—all for the welfare of the Indonesian people.

He finds this an extremely rational position, but out of date and unrealistic in view of the spiritual and emotional needs of a modern popular movement. Indonesian, and not only Republican, nationalism will hardly be satisfied with a solution imposed by others, even if it is a "wise" one. Nationalism is so self-conscious a phenomenon that the more it is denied self-expression the more virulent and uncompromising it becomes.

On the other hand—this correspondent goes on—is the view presented by the Republicans and shared by the Indians, that the Dutch action is simply a veil for the restoration of colonialism, aiming to suppress anti-Dutch elements, paying lip-service to autonomy and welfare but proceeding through force and compulsion. In this view the other dozen-odd "states" of the archipelago are simply puppets in a system of divide and rule.

The writer believes that the truth lies between the two explanations and closer to the unrealistic rationalism of the Dutch than to the bitter distrust of the Republicans. Yet he finds that this conclusion does little to solve the present crisis, which threatens the future relations between the West and Asia and offers the Soviets fertile fields for propaganda and infiltration. His conviction is that a satisfactory long-run solution will not be found through direct Dutch action, but only through the United Nations, with strong American participation.

That appears to me a very fair statement of the case. It is true, too, that the policies of any of the Western powers in Asia have become a concern of all of us and that we cannot successfully meet the Communist appeal to Asia's depressed and teeming millions, awakening to nationalism, if they believe that our banner reads, on one side "Freedom for White Men" and on the other, "Subjection (or Tutelage) for Colored Peoples."

Yet the assertion that the United Nations, with strong American participation, could best solve the Indonesian problem, is not altogether convincing. The U.N. did not have much success in improving the lot of the Indians in South Africa. And one may doubt whether the Americans, with or without the U.N. would have found a better solution in India than the British and Indians have been able to do.

Americans and Dutch

It can hardly be said that the Americans have made a good start in impressing the Dutch with their understanding of the question or their helpfulness, in adopting an almost completely anti-Dutch position, accepting the Republican accusations at face value, and implying that the Dutch were hypocritically using Marshall Plan aid to subject the Indonesians and could be brought to heel by the halting of this aid. If the cartoons which I have seen are typical, they are going to be bitterly resented in the Netherlands.

The Dutch might well question the Americans' own treatment of a backward people, and ask how the United States would react to a U.N. resolution calling for equal rights for negroes. Perhaps more to the point, the Americans themselves might reflect on the efficacy of protests and demands from the North in improving the lot of the negroes in the south, and securing them the constitutional right to vote as well as all the other guarantees of the Bill of Rights.

One must give credit to the sincere efforts which many Americans are making along this line. But real improvement of the situation, it would seem, can only come as fast as the Southerners themselves can change their attitude, or as fast as the negroes can develop and organize to secure their rights. It is not so very different with the Indonesian situation.

What then can the Western nations do to influence Dutch policy? Surely they can only influence it towards moderation by expressing trust in the sincerity of the Dutch, who are as democratic and highly-civilized as any Western people, and who certainly understand the problem in Indonesia better than we do. The British have come the nearest to maintaining this attitude, and very nearly brought off a moderate settlement in the Linggadjati Agreement of 1946.

The British may be suspect to the Americans, of course, as being a colony-holding people themselves. But crossing up this line of argument for those who see in it a Left-Right conflict, is that fact that the British government is socialist. And it is a Dutch socialist prime minister who is going out to Indonesia to supervise the setting up of the new federal regime there. Like most of the world's problems, this one cannot be portrayed in plain black-and-white.

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SCIENCE FRONT

Cause Of Sinking Atlantic Coast May Be Sea Temperature Rise

By JOHN J. O'Neill

New York.

THE whole Atlantic Coast, including New York City, is sinking at the rate of two feet a century. This accelerated rate set in seventeen years ago and during that period the sinking has amounted to 4.6 inches. This startling report is presented by Dr. H. A. Marmer, assistant chief of the division of tides and currents, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to the American Geographic Society and published in its *Geographical Review*.

Whether the situation is stated as a case of the land sinking or the ocean rising is a matter of individual choice. "If the coast is the active agent, the subsidence is absolute," states Dr. Marmer. "If the sea level is the active agent, the subsidence is relative; but in either case there is a lowering of the coast relative to sea level. To the question 'Is the Atlantic Coast sinking?' the answer must therefore be 'Yes; for the last seventeen years it has been sinking at the rate of 0.02 foot a year'."

Studies of sea level have been made by Dr. Marmer at seven tide stations from Mayport, Fla., to Portland, Me. The intervening stations are at Charlestown, S.C., Baltimore, Atlantic City, New York and Boston. The station at Mayport has the shortest record, starting in 1929. New York has the longest and goes back fifty-five years to 1893.

At New York the lowest record, in 1895, and the highest record, in 1945, indicate a land subsidence of 7.2 inches. Each station presents minor individual variations, but the smoothed curve for each station is a very close parallel of the New York record, which shows that the phenomena involved are general.

Steadily Downward

There was rapid subsidence for ten years ending in 1903, then a stationary period for ten years followed by an even more rapid subsidence for nearly ten years to 1921. During the next eight years the process reversed and the land rose 1.2 inches. Since 1928 the trend line has been steadily downward, registering a subsidence of 4.1 inches with the annual variations increasing to swing to 4.6 inches.

When the sea level records for the summer months, June to October only, for New York and Baltimore are charted, the apparent abnormal rise of the land between 1921 and 1929 disappears, Dr. Marmer reports. The land subsidence curve for the quarter-century before 1928 is greatly smoothed and the change of sea level is slightly more than a half-inch.

Taking all stations into consideration, Dr. Marmer finds that the land subsidence since 1930 has been taking place seven times as fast as during earlier years.

In many parts of the world there are ruins of cities under coastal waters. If the apparent subsidence is real, which is not at all certain, and continues, which is also uncertain, many coastal cities will have to begin building sea walls in the near future to protect low areas, or begin moving to new sites.

The situation seems to permit just two alternative conclusions: that the land masses are sinking and subsiding with resulting ocean encroachment on the continents, or the land masses are stationary and the oceans are becoming fuller with water supplied perhaps by melting polar ice caps.

The writer was studying temperature effects on the earth's crust recently and when these were applied to the ocean another explanation of the observed rising sea level became available.

Water expands quite rapidly, the rate increasing as the temperature rises. If one cubic inch of water at 4 degrees centigrade is taken as the standard, that water at 20 degrees will have a volume of 1.00177 cubic inches. If its temperature is raised to 21 degrees C., the volume will increase to 1.00198 cubic inches. An increase of one degree at this temperature brings about an increase of 0.00021 cubic inches in volume. This seems an inconsequential amount, but applied on a terrestrial scale it becomes important.

A cubic mile contains 147,000,000,000 cubic feet. Heat a cubic mile of water one degree and the expansion is 31,000,000 cubic feet. Ocean water can't expand sideways because the earth's surface is limited. All expansion must be upward, just as the liquid in a thermometer tube must rise. There are nearly 28,000,000 square feet in a square mile. The 31,000,000 cubic feet of expansion laid on top of the cubic mile of ocean water would raise its level 1.1 feet.

It takes a long time to heat a cubic mile of ocean one degree. Observations indicate this heating is taking place probably from internal processes in the earth. A rise of a half-degree in the temperature of the ocean over a half-century without the land changing its level, or the ocean receiving any more water, would account for the observed changes in sea level. Sea-level gauges may actually be serving as ocean thermometers.

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SPORTING LIFE

(*Continued from Page* 11)

as well as to whip up excitement and enthusiasm in the weeks prior to opening day.

Things like this strike at the very vitals of our civilization, and may even be Communist-inspired, though the connection between Marx and Coleman seems a trifle obscure.

Consider senior rugby in Canada. Now it is a well-known fact that senior rugby in Canada is a 100 per cent amateur enterprise, like junior hockey. It says "amateur" right in the name of most of the leagues. Moreover, if the business were professional, the government would be right in there collecting a tax on the gate receipts. No, senior rugby is amateur, all right. Why shouldn't all these American college and ex-pro stars come up here to play? Isn't Canada a noted tourist resort? Don't we spend thousands of dollars in so advertising it? But, the way things may tend to go if the present trend persists, that iconoclast of ours is liable to start asking questions, making insinuations. Those fellows are collecting *money*, real folding money, and should be coming right out and calling themselves professionals like anybody else.

Norris E. Dodd, new director-general of U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization whose survey on how the earth can—and must—produce more if the world's growing population is to be fed is discussed on page six.

IT'S a dangerous thing.

There is the familiar yarn, known to all followers of the fistic trade, of the two box-fighters named, for the purposes of the story, Smith and Jones. Out of the ring, two milder-mannered pugs it would have been difficult to find. Even in the ring they were a little inclined to the mild side, but they were fairly clever and quite adept at the finer points of the game, and so were right up there among the challengers.

Well, Mike Jacobs signed the two of them to go ten rounds at Madison Square Gardens, and right away the fight-loving public began expressing its keen interest with great gobs of silence. It quickly became apparent that the bout was going to lay a huge egg squarely in the middle of the ring, and that the reason for this was that the public knew damn well that a joust between two such mild-mannered young gentlemen would be educational to a degree, but a trifle soporific.

So Mike hired some chaps with typewriters and they went to work creating a grudge fight. Jones picked up the papers one morning and read to his horror that Smith had publicly stated that there were a number of strange angles to his (Jones') genealogy which he (Smith) would be only too happy to document in full upon request. The next day Smith was stunned to read that Jones had announced that he (Smith) would be fighting only by courtesy of a very broad-minded parole board, the crime in question having been one of the sort where the public is excluded from the courtroom at the trial.

And so it went. Jones was quoted as saying that Smith not only could not punch his way out of a wet paper bag, but would quickly die from inhaling his own breath therein. Smith in turn stated that not only would Jones prove unable to dent a soft-boiled egg with his Sunday punch, but would likely break the knuckles in his right hand if he ever tried.

Jones was said to have told the reporters that he would belabor Smith with everything available, up to and including the ring-posts, right in the first round. Smith allegedly came back with a statement in which he promised to have his ring stool constructed of steel or some other unyielding substance so that it wouldn't break so easily over Jones' skull.

By the night of the fight, the public was so aroused to the potentialities of this grudge encounter that every seat in the Gardens was filled. So aroused were the two young gentlemen who had lately been mild-mannered that each carried a knife into the ring with him, to avenge himself on the unspeakable cad who had been saying such horrible things about him.

Well, no longer mild-mannered, frothing visibly at the mouth, they set upon each other and a double murder was committed right there in the ring. And the occurrence just about broke their old mother's heart, for the two boys were brothers.

It all goes to show you the power of the press. When properly employed, this is a great and noble thing. But when it is used to further nefarious ends, such as the castigation of persons like Santa Claus, there is simply no telling what evil results may ensue.

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In view of inquiries received from numerous Shareholders, and in order that all Shareholders may have the same information, the Board of Directors has authorized me to issue the following interim statement on the 1948 operations and the overall situation of your Company:

EARNINGS

The interim operating figures currently received from the field offices indicate Consolidated Earnings approximating $12,000,000 (U.S. currency) for the year 1948 after making the usual provisions for depreciation, depletion, amortization, exploration and drilling write-offs, income and other taxes, etc. and after making special provision in the approximate amount of $5,100,000 covering the accounting conversion, to the U.S. currency equivalent, of the purely local currency net working capital in Peru and Colombia at rates deemed by your Directors to be realistic, for accounting purposes, in the light of the dollar exchange situation in those two countries. This interim Earnings estimate for 1948 of some $12,000,000, or 82c per share, compares with the actual 1947 Earnings of $11,201,000, or 77c per share, in which latter year it should be noted that no special accounting provision was made against Earnings in respect of exchange conversion to dollar currency—as such conversion was based on the official rates prevailing at the 1947 year-end. In the opinion of your Directors it is essential for the Shareholders also to bear in mind that the provisions for depreciation, depletion and amortization in both years are based on original costs of the operating facilities and take no account of the appreciably higher present day replacement costs of those facilities which were acquired in the "pre-inflation" years.

WORKING CAPITAL POSITION

The working capital position continues to be limited, mainly because of the limited dollar exchange available in Peru and Colombia when measured against even minimum programs of exploration, drilling and general capital expenditures in those two countries. Such programs are deemed to be vital to the protection of your Company's future position in its primary functions of oil finding and production and concurrently essential to the national economic welfare of all three countries in which your Company has substantial operating interests.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

The interim figures currently received from the field offices indicate approximate gross crude oil production in barrels per day (including royalty oil) for the year 1948, in comparison with the actual for 1947, as follows:

	Actual Year 1947	*Estimated Year 1948*	*% Increase or Decrease*
Peru	27,961b/d	31,050b/d	+11.0%
Colombia	33,592b/d	24,800b/d	−26.2%
Venezuela *	47,509b/d	49,250b/d	+ 3.7%
Total	109,062b/d	105,100b/d	− 3.6%

*(*through 25% participation in Mene Grande production*)

The estimated decrease in Colombian daily production is primarily attributable to labor difficulties and civil disturbances during the early months of 1948. It should be recalled that in Colombia the De Mares Concession contract expires in August, 1951, and that in the short term interval the exportable surplus of crude oil is expected to decline progressively to relatively minor proportions as a result of the anticipated decline in gross production and the anticipated domestic requirements of the country for petroleum products.

A comparison of the estimated gross crude oil production in barrels per day for the last quarter of 1948 with the actual for the same period of 1947, is as follows:

	Actual Last Quarter 1947	*Estimated Last Quarter 1948*	*% Increase or Decrease*
Peru	28,467b/d	32,120b/d	+12.8%
Colombia	33,043b/d	31,430b/d	− 4.9%
Venezuela	48,416b/d	49,730b/d	+ 2.7%
Total	109,926b/d	113,280b/d	+ 3.1%

EXPLORATION AND DRILLING RESULTS

On the La Brea y Parinas Estate in Peru and in Venezuela through the 25% participation in the Mene Grande Oil Company, the results of the exploration and drilling programs in 1948 give encouraging indications of an added commercial production potential to your Company. In Colombia, however, the situation has not radically altered from that outlined in the 1947 Annual Report and at the last Shareholders meeting, namely, that whilst oil in new areas outside the De Mares Concession has not yet been found in any commercial volume your Directors still consider that its concessions and concession applications cover reasonably favourable prospects which remain to be evaluated by drilling.

OVERALL SITUATION

The overall situation of your Company is affected, amongst other changing conditions, by the following major factors largely beyond the control of the Company:

(a) The crude oil supply and demand trends and the effect of this relationship on competitive prices;
(b) The volume of internal petroleum products required to be supplied by your Company in relation to its gross production in Peru and Colombia;
(c) The attitude of labor syndicates in Peru, Colombia and Venezuela toward the maintenance of production requirements and toward what may be generally regarded as equitable wage rates and working conditions;
(d) The overall political and economic trends in all three countries;
(e) The trends of legislative enactments or government decrees directly involving your Company and relating to such matters as:
  (i) increases in the controlled domestic price structures for petroleum products in Peru and Colombia additional to those granted during 1948;
  (ii) labor benefits in all three countries additional to those already embodied in the allowances and benefit plans of your Company and its operating associates;
  (iii) corporate taxation in whatever form in all three countries;
  (iv) the availability of dollar exchange to cover your Company's dollar requirements in Peru and Colombia for:
  —overall current operations having due regard, amongst other things, for the contribution being made by your Company to the economies of both countries in the domestic marketing of petroleum products;
  —an equitable amortization of capital investment based on the economic service life of the acquired assets, and
  —an equitable portion of earnings by way of dividends to Shareholders whose investments in both countries were made in dollar currency; and
  (v) the granting in due course of concession or operating rights to expand exploration, drilling and production activities into new areas.

Whilst no forecasts are attempted at this time, your Directors, nevertheless, are hopeful that the foregoing may be resolved ultimately to the integrated benefit of your Company and the national economies of the respective countries in which your Company carries on operations.

L. P. MAIER,
President

434 University Ave.,
Toronto, December 28, 1948.

FILM PARADE

"The Snake Pit": Chilling Journey Via Screen Into Modern Bedlam

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE SNAKE PIT," Twentieth Century Fox's chilling excursion into Bedlam, turned up at the end of 1948 just in time to give a lift to the whole annual output and present a string of prospects for the yearly Academy Award.

This is the screen version of the semi-autobiographical novel by Mary Jane Ward; and even to one who hasn't read the story it is quite clear that the mood and shape of the original has survived almost intact the translation through two mediums. The film version can be described only loosely as documentary, since a documentary film unless treated with unusual imagination can be the dullest form of cinema on earth. "The Snake Pit" is never dull for an instant.

For Hollywood, which up till now has treated neurosis in the mood of daytime fantasy, "The Snake Pit" is a self-administered shock treatment to jolt it back to reality. In fact, if it weren't for an occasional familiar face among the minor characters, one could easily believe that Director Litvak had simply invaded the nearest state mental hospital and shot his picture on the spot. The dishevelled, muttering, staring inmates, the grimly mechanical attendants who at times seem distinguishable only by their hospital neatness from the unhappy patients, the institution itself, which is little more than an overcrowded corral for the insane—all these are presented with a bold and unfamiliar insistence. Director Litvak leads us right to the rim of the snake pit and forces us to look down. If the picture has fascination, it is largely the giddy fascination of staring into an abyss.

The narrative is a good deal less extraordinary than the general treatment. It is a case-history of schizophrenia, with the usual handy tags of fixation and frustration; and the story of the collapse, treatment and eventual recovery of the heroine (Olivia de Havilland) seemed much too facile and simplified a framework to support such intricate and violent material. No one could quarrel, however, with Olivia de Havilland's muted yet revealing performance in one of the most exacerbating roles a screen actress was ever called on to play. Leo Genn too was excellent as a trained and compassionate staff psychiatrist. If he seemed over-ready with his Freud, at least he was unique in an institution which apparently had never heard of that evangelist.

There is a noticeable resemblance between Cecil B. DeMille at his solemnest and Bob Hope at his silliest, particularly when they are both treating the same theme. Cecil B. DeMille carries excess to absurdity and Bob Hope carries absurdity to excess but their productions, as relentlessly timed and explosive entertainment, have a lot in common.

Bob Hope obviously gave considerable attention to "The Unconquered" before launching into "The Paleface" and the result is less a parody of the DeMille opus (which was magnificently beyond parody) than a series of knockabout variations on the same theme. The hero, Dr. Painless Peter Potter (Bob Hope) is a timid dentist who finds himself impersonating a federal agent out to stop the traffic in fire-arms with the Indians. This places him in the custody of Calamity Jane (Jane Russell), an alarming girl who packs a six-shooter in her garter, or maybe it's in her garter belt. Jane lazily picks off all the characters that the hero shoots at and misses. When she is captured by Indians and put to the stake, however, it is Painless who rescues her in a panic of chivalry. (It wasn't quite such obvious comedy when Gary Cooper rescued Paulette Goddard under the same circumstances, but Bob Hope doesn't aim at subtlety.)

Jane Russell collaborates with a good deal of spirit but it is Bob Hope's show and this time he is able to mount his special talents (which don't include collaboration) and ride them in all directions. He is obviously as happy as everyone else to have the interminable Road-shows behind him.

Dear Chimpanzee

In "You Gotta Stay Happy" the heroine (Joan Fontaine) takes an aversion to her new husband on the way to the bridal suite, and before he can serve the champagne scurries for sanctuary to the next-door suite occupied by a flyer (James Stewart). They spend a blameless though fairly complicated night, and next morning hop off for California in the hero's freight plane, which also contains a corpse, a load of fish, and a chimpanzee that smokes cigars. The hero is irresistibly attracted to the heroine as long as he believes she is a beautiful embezzler escaping with $50,000, but he is revolted when he discovers that far from stealing other people's money she has $80 million of her own, and it takes an enormous amount of end-plotting to bring him round to a more sensible point of view. It is all fairly lively, thanks to alert performances and some sharp dialogue. Miss Fontaine looks very cute in flyers' clothes much too large for her, but I found the chimpanzee the most endearing member of the cast.

SWIFT REVIEW

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's admirable screen version of the Shakespearean classic.

JOHNNY BELINDA. Way-Down-East melodrama, distinguished by some surprising moments of honest and moving realism. With Jane Wyman, Lew Ayres.

MISS TATLOCK'S MILLIONS. A complicated comedy involving lunacy, impersonation and a touch of incest. The material is handled with immoderate high spirits but only moderate success. With John Lund, Wanda Hendrix.

RED RIVER. A virile Western in which Director Howard Hawks displays his masterly talent for handling men, action, herds and landscape. With John Wayne, Montgomery Clift.

• •

THEATRE

Holiday Fare

By JOHN PAUL

TERENCE RATTIGAN'S "O Mistress Mine," a hit on Broadway and in London, was the Christmas-New Year's holiday offering at Toronto's Royal Alexandra. Veteran film and stage actors Sylvia Sidney and John Loder took the leading roles, along with juvenile Dick Van Patten. The plot outline is framed within a sophisticated West End London wartime affair: a pretty, thirty-ish widow, who is the mistress of a cabinet minister in charge of tank production (to soften the immorality, Rattigan carefully has them undeniably in love), has the task of explaining the arrangement to her 18-year-old son. He has just returned after five years in Canada, filled with idealism, leftist ideas and a special antipathy toward the cabinet minister concerned.

Smart Talk

Already well noted for his ability to produce smart talk (*e.g.*, "French Without Tears," "While The Sun Shines"), Terence Rattigan has peppered this with a high quota of it. Especially in the build-up of the situation (*i.e.*, Act I), the audience was treated to a series of laugh-provokers. But building up such a situation is one thing and maintaining interest in it is another. In Act II the young son, spouting Harold Laski and sulkily play-acting a Hamlet complex as the offended offspring, is the centre of attention but not the way Sylvia Sidney and Loder were in Act I. The mother has to choose between her son, his notions of morality and a middle-class flat in Baron's Court, and the cabinet minister and his posh Westminster town-house. She goes with the son. Sentiments — humor, romance, damp-eyed melodrama — are thoroughly stirred up here and they make the thinnest spot in the play. However, the final act, in which determined John Loder visits Baron's Court, wins over the son by helping the lad to employ upper class techniques in his own romance, and offers Sylvia Sidney marriage, brings a good-natured dénouement.

Miss Sidney was especially bright in the gay banter and well-defined characterization of Act I; she also convincingly eased the more serious traits into the role in the moments of decision in Act II. While John Loder handled the comedy occasions with aplomb, he was somewhat inflexible at times when his romance had to be taken seriously. As a callow, idealistic youth, a role which he played on Broadway for two years, Dick Van Patten was outstanding, complete with studied gaucheries and a voice that cracked just a little too often for the audience's taste and agreement with the facts of life about post-adolescence.

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Photograph by Karsh

WORLD OF WOMEN

One of the world's best known business women, Elizabeth Arden is a Twentieth Century product of woman's age-old yearning to improve on Nature's handiwork. Indeed, she was among the first to make the use of cosmetics, linked with care of the complexion, the socially accepted and universal custom it has become in modern times. Among the hobbies of this Canadian-born woman are horses, and her stable of thoroughbreds has earned great distinction for her racing colors.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

SQUARE PEGS

The New Crisis of the Domestic Worker

By FRANCES SHELLEY WEES

THERE is today no limit to the amount or variety of household help available in Toronto.

Women are, in their own words, "desperate" for work. Drab rooms in the cheaper rooming houses are filled with them, living on their last few dollars, reading the "help wanted" columns with anxious eyes, doling out precious nickels for pay telephones and carfare.

The national picture does not yet apparently show this situation, but it is obvious here in this large industrial centre. A trend is already strongly underway, the trend of women away from industry and business and back to the homes and social institutions such as the hospitals.

It is not being taken into sufficient account. If it is not remarked in the right places and organized very soon, it would seem likely, even to untrained eyes, that we are going to have a serious social problem on our hands. The movement will spread insidiously, like a clogging web, over the whole country; and the fact of numbers of women needing work, being destitute and alone in many cases really frightened while there is still money to pay for what they can do, and great need of their services, is surely a matter to concern us all.

There are clear enough reasons behind this trend. The high cost of living; a new generation of workers; and the natural love of women for home. The cost of living is forcing many girls and women out of the factories and the lower-paid business jobs. Room and board are too expensive; carfare, clothes, personal necessities use up the last pennies of what was once glamorous-looking pay. Then, the girl or woman approaching middle-age is fully aware of the new crop of eager workers, many of them better trained and qualified than the women who stepped helpfully into the war-time breach. There is much mental insecurity because of this inevitable fact.

126 Applicants

And most women actually do like home and all that goes with it better than the hurly-burly of industry. They are getting tired, plenty of them, of routine uncreative jobs, now that the excitement is over; and they are more than tired of the rush and confusion of traffic, of the constant struggle with the clock . . . "no chance to sit down for a cup of tea" . . . of having to do their own shopping, laundry, cooking, cleaning, after a full day's hard work down town. They have discovered that in many cases the combination of holding an industrial job and of taking care of themselves too demands longer and more continuous labor-hours a day than doing housework.

These reasons were not always accepted, but are now understood and freely stated by housework-seeking women. Many are giving up jobs not yet actively threatened, to seek domestic work. Many others, among them the more desperate ones, have lost or are losing their work in factory or office. One household in Toronto last month, through three one-day newspaper advertisements, received 126 applicants for a "general houseworker" place.

The three advertisements, spaced a week apart, were necessary because the situation was not understood. The employer like so many others had no idea that she would be flooded with replies from needy workers; and in an anxiety to meet need, made two wrong choices. Both women were sufficiently estimable in themselves but not fitted for the particular job offered, for reasons which will be suggested later.

High pay was not advertised, no special privileges were listed—except "live in" and the job was indicated as being demanding and responsible. However, it has since been learned that the advertisement had certain special attractions, mostly by chance. No mention was made of cooking; references were not demanded; and "training if necessary" was inserted.

Lack References

It now appears, as might have been foreseen had the situation been understood, that many of these girls and women coming out of industry have no domestic reference and can produce none; that many of them, not having cooked for years, are nervous about attempting that exacting art, for other people. Experience has proved that all three women hired—two wrong, one right—have been excellent plain cooks, but needed a chance to refresh their skill.

At least a third of the applicants were "desperate," a strange new word for the homemaking employer to hear! Several really were destitute, having been trying for many days, even weeks, to find work, and had to be given immediate help in money, clothes, or the finding of shelter if only for another rather hopeless day or two. Only a very few were among the group commonly thought of as "unemployable;" that is, of low mentality or feeble health or, unfortunately, displaying the "too set in her ways" tendencies of some older women. Most indeed were of high calibre, seriously aware of what is going on and of the many other women trying for jobs; fearing for the future, anxious to find a way of living which would give them at least some degree of security and relief from strain.

The general story indicated above is not quickly believed by most people, as of now in December 1948. This disbelief is one of the causes of the trouble, one of the reasons why the anxious woman worker is somehow not able to find the equally anxious homemaker or institution manager. People say—there is no household help available; or else they insist that anybody looking for domestic help today is impossible. The employer forced by dire need to seek household help does so without much respect for the applicant worker; almost with active distrust.

This is not a pleasant point of view for the self-respecting woman or girl to accept, particularly after some years of earning her living in a competitive job. She is looking for work as a responsible human being, a place where she can be useful and in her own way maintain a proper need of human importance. The employer who meets the applicant with a cold "Well, have you ever 'worked out' before?" and goes on to imply "Who can prove it, anyway?" is more common than it is pleasant to believe, and extremely unlikely to get much co-operation from the worker.

It is of course very difficult for employer and employee to make immediate understanding contact, and here again is a serious source of trouble. From the comments and statements of the worker it would appear that our agencies for getting worker and employer together are not well known nor their purposes understood, possibly because of a lack of money for advertising, promotion, public relations. Also they are usually rushed and understaffed, which is in itself an anomaly.

People looking for work today are individuals as they never were before, developed by the ever-widening experiences and opportunities of modern life in many ways unknown even before this past war. Each one needs to be measured individually and then fitted into equally individual situations. The woman who is interested in, and capable of eight-hour duty as a nurses' aid in a big well-routined hospital may be utterly unsuited to the more intricate and confusing demands of an ordinary home full of dogs and children and father coming home late to meals. The woman who is a quiet slow housekeeper, good at such things as neatness and economy and the smooth care of a small infant, may be hopeless in a haphazard house full of noisy teen-agers.

There is little hope of ultimate real satisfaction coming out of a poor initial selection on the part of either employer or employee. It is rather too much to expect that the individual employer will have the time, training, and perhaps the social understanding to measure the worker—and the same is true in reverse. But some proper sifting process could help immeasureably, saving many useless and discouraging contacts.

It might well be said here that very few of these women looking for work are much like the one-time servant girl. Most are better educated; most at present are older, only a few falling into the eighteen-year-old country girl group which was once the backlog and foundation of domestic workers.

Vanished Race

The race has vanished, and probably a fine thing too. It was too close to being a slave race. It is gone; and now the modern employer must somehow discover what are the talents, weaknesses, training, hopes, special capabilities — and special fears.

But all this probing and examining is an exhaustive business for the individual householder, already perhaps trying to do her work without help. It is much too exhausting when the telephone rings every five minutes for three days in reply to one unobtrusive advertisement. It would be so much easier, wiser, and socially more warming to have the first sorting process done by understanding and knowledgeable agencies.

At least, to be flippant, the girl who is terrified of birds could be prevented from wasting everyone's time applying at a house where they have seven budgereegahs and a parakeet, and the woman who wants to be a "lady" housekeeper will be kept out of the hard-working kitchen where she stands looking blankly at the dirty kitchen floor saying helplessly "But one has servants to do these things!"

Not by any means are all available jobs good jobs. Many are not even suitable for application except by certain well-informed type of workers. Not all households are fit for any worker whatever, and no worker should be allowed to go into them. There are still homes in which one sort of food—a small can of cheap salmon—is provided for the working couple in the kitchen, while filet mignon or breasts of chicken are being eaten in the dining room. (Come the revolution, on that one.)

There are homes where no adequate provision is made for proper sleeping accommodation, plenty of them.

There are apartments maintained by two or three gentlemen, sometimes of doubtful morals, who apply for "live-in" help, and who seem oddly prejudiced toward employing the younger and prettier. In this connection—there is at this moment in Toronto a sweet little girl—let us call her "A"—from a distant province. She is seventeen years old, and has been looking for a job for three weeks. Her mentality is low normal; she is unsophisticated and gentle. She could be imposed upon in many ways by almost anyone; yet in a kindly and well-mothered home this neat, clean, polite, well-mannered and willing child would be a jewel and a treasure.

Private citizens no matter how well-intentioned, cannot hope to cope with such applicants after the one needed is hired. The variety of problems is incredible and the experience of any one household is necessarily limited when it comes to thinking up places for these people. What, for instance, is one to suggest to the old-country girl, "B", with the fingers of her right hand gone, come to a new country hopefully and after four months finding nothing whatever to do?

What about the middle-aged widow, "C", a good cook, clean, neat, honest, anxious, but with obvious psychological difficulties rising out of a troubled past, and a real—if hidden—dislike of children and of any change in routine? In a smooth, quiet place, where she could mend and iron and make simple garments and have few if any decisions thrust upon her, and encounter no trouble, she would be useful.

Every Variety

What about "D", the superior woman of fine education and considerable culture, whose lack of vitality would never allow her to do any heavy work, but whose fine cooking, perfect economy and management would be much appreciated in certain special households where she could have a small hard-working housemaid to help? (And, in "A" we have that housemaid!) In the home of an elderly widower of means, longing for peace and quiet and perfection of service, those two would be invaluable.

These are all people who are applying for work . . or through private efforts who have been placed—at the time of writing.

There was "E" who came. She said, "I'm real clean and honest, ma'am, and I love children. I can scrub and cook and mend and wash and iron and bake, but I'm no good at serving. I'm too fat and homely. And I can't seem to remember if I get told too many things at once." She had no hope of a job and no place to go. When she was given two dollars and sent to a room she immediately bought a new cotton house dress and came right back to the door, to "work out" the money.

There was the English girl, "F", who had been in Toronto for a week, had applied for innumerable jobs but was so confused by different ways of speech and meaning that she was lost and forlorn. A little arranging got her a job in an hour, so good were her qualifications, experience, and English references.

There is every variety of need and qualification. There are practical nurses and baby nurses, graduate nurses long out of the field and needing courses, girls taking night school, specializing cooks, governesses, corsetieres, expert tailoresses. There are people who could and should be used in other ways than domestic service. There are girls who talk on the telephone all the time and girls who go about silent and lonely. There are people. People, willing and anxious for work—and desperately needing guidance and advice.

As for wages, they start from nothing up. One girl with a small baby will gladly work for nothing, for a home, since she has a few dollars a month from her husband's pension. Sums from $35 a month to $100 are mentioned; most expect from $40 to $60 and only three or four suggested anything over $75. They like regular time off but practically nobody wants more than the usual two evenings and one afternoon a week and every Sunday.

Is there not some way that we taxpayers can support more personalized and encouraging placement agencies? Is there not some way we can make sure that all jobs offered will assure the worker of a degree of cleanliness, comfort, freedom, and self-respect, as well as reasonable wages? Is there no way in which we can offer workers a chance to tell their own personal stories and to be considered on their individual merits, rather than as the pieces of machinery that we used to require as servants? Surely we can afford to run society for everyone, to try to meet the needs of everyone?

Individual Possibilities

Democracy is based on the premise that all men are created equal. We all know that as generally understood, that premise is pure nonsense. We are not equal in intelligence, talent, or even personal grace, let alone in opportunity. But we are equal in the sense of human beings, although sometimes it looks, particularly to the homeless and the lonely, as if not even God thinks so. And a human being has a right to be considered as an individual — gifted in some respects, lacking in others — knowing that somewhere in the world is a place he can fill to his own satisfaction and that of others?

Perhaps society is only just beginning to accept the possibilities of individuality and to appreciate them; perhaps this is still where we are failing to make the best of every precious bit of human strength and building power.

Until we can and do we are asking for personal misery, social conflicts, and certainly—and most immediately—a drain on our welfare resources which cannot be met and which, as we all know, will eventually result in lowered standards for everyone.

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MUSIC

Doctrine Or Music

By JOHN YOCOM

EACH Christmas a great chain of "Messiah" performances links village church and metropolitan cathedral in solemn exaltation. For two centuries the oratorio has been offering its message of comfort and hope to a disturbed world.* For years to come, probably, church choirs everywhere will continue to sing at least parts of it at Yuletime and college glee clubs will be regarding the "Hallelujah Chorus" as a "must". "Messiah" is as closely related to Christmas as plum pudding and holly wreaths, says Robert Manson Myers in his recent book (Macmillan, $5). In Boston the Handel and Haydn Society does it as an annual rite; in New York the Oratorio Society performs it in Carnegie Hall; in Chicago, Marshall Field store employees sing strains of it for the holiday customers. In Toronto last week the Mendelssohn Choir made its annual presentation for two nights, the second on the C.B.C. "Wednesday Night", with Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Attendance at a performance of the "Messiah" with its thrilling muscular Christianity has become almost a ritual for some people, an exaltation of their religious devotion. Others go simply to hear the superb music; as Alexander Pope summed it up:

" . . . . Some to church repair,
Not for doctrine, but the music there,"

Why does the "Messiah" have this power to draw that no other work of music ever seems to have attained? After listening to Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Mendelssohn Choir do it last week, one might have some of the answers.

Their Massey Hall performance, with five auxiliary choirs in the side galleries, Henry Atack at the piano and Fred Silvester at the organ, was fresh and stimulating. It seems to be the M.C. director's particular ability to bring out each season the subtle values that other choirs usually overlook, submerged in two centuries of familiarity. For instance, there was varied employment of choruses; it was not all-out dynamics all the time. "He trusted in God" had a majestic rhythm; "Let us break their bonds asunder" had an excited tempo; the "Hallelujah Chorus" was a studied, reverential, impressively accented work, not just a loud, fuzzy shout. Sometimes the chorus work was transparently delicate. Besides the massive dynamic effects, Sir Ernest also sought and got the atmosphere and meaning in the lighter parts. A pellucid choral texture marked "For unto us a Child is born", while climactic words like "Wonderful Counsellor" were dramatic interjections.

Touchstone

Soloists shared this evident touchstone of good taste. The best was Nellie Smith, once again in the contralto role with fine tonal control and sensitive interpretation. Audrey Farnell, soprano, showed an intensity, wide range and lyrical richness, but sometimes she lacked power to come above the orchestra. William Morton is an oratorio tenor always welcome to Toronto audiences. He eloquently added to the dramatic flow, perhaps a little better in declamation than in the lyrical follow-up. Charles Jordan, bass, for the most part produced firm, full-bodied tones. While he was a trifle disappointing in difficult scale passages that demanded flexibility and smoothness, Mr. Jordan was most impressive in "The trumpet shall sound."

The bones of George Frederick Handel, a naturalized German whom Englishmen long ago adopted as their national hero in music, lie buried in Westminster Abbey. If all Christmas time performances of his masterpiece were as artistic as that at Massey Hall last week, George Frederick can sleep peacefully.

*"Messiah" was first performed in Dublin on April 13, 1742. Popularity in England reached excesses in the 19th century when completely unbalanced performances would use a chorus of 4000 and an orchestra of 500.

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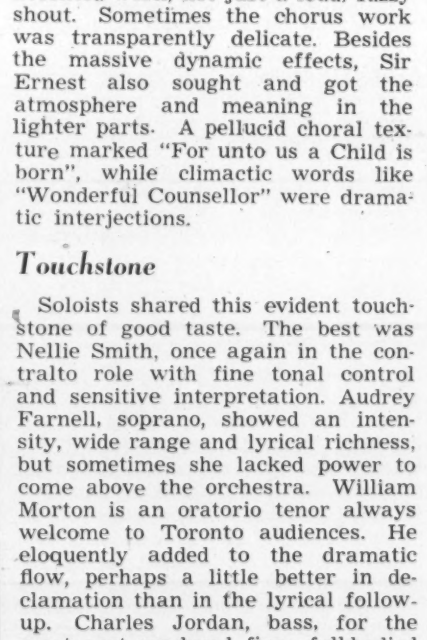

Larry Adler, harmonicist, will appear at Eaton Auditorium in the Musical Arts Series on January 13, with Paul Draper, concert dancer.

THERE'S ONLY ONE LOOK . . .

The Arden Look

BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

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Cinderella Violinist

See Cover.

ABOUT 16 years ago, a door to door pedlar stopped at the Winnipeg home of a Canadian family named Grescoe to see if by chance they might be interested in buying a violin and a few violin lessons for $5. Happily, the nameless salesman made a sale, and Donna Grescoe, then five years old, touched her first violin and stepped into the role of the Cinderella of Canadian music.

Now she is on her first coast-to-coast Canadian concert tour. On January 10 she makes her official debut at Plateau Hall, Montreal, in the series of L'Association des Concerts Classiques de Montréal. Donna is in good company here; other names in the series include Brailowsky, Flagstad, Bjoerling, Rubinstein, and Spalding.

This charming violinist, who was acclaimed a "wonder" and a "musical genius" at the age of eight, has fulfilled all the promise of her early childhood. Both critics and musicians agree that her rich tone, fine technique, intellectual mastery and breadth of style, and musical sensitivity will insure her a place among the outstanding violinists of our time. But this success is based on a solid background of musicianship and hard work. For the past six years, she has studied under the kindly, generous, practical guidance of one of the world's greatest musicians, Mishel Piastro, for eighteen years the concert master of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Truly, it was a schooling that money could not buy and which her own ability alone won for her.

Enthusiasm Overflowed

In June, 1947, Donna was introduced to Leopold Mittman, the famous pianist who accompanied Milstein for five years and Elman for seven years and who was responsible for launching Isaac Stern on his concert career. When he heard Donna play, his enthusiasm overflowed. In announcing his decision to the New York press, Mr. Mittman said: "Although I did not intend to accompany artists, I met Donna and discovered her exceptional talent. It made me feel so good to work with a young person who was so talented, so full of spirit and so eager to achieve something. I consider her a very intelligent artist."

Successive winnings of difficult music contests brought Donna her scholarships to study in Chicago, New York and Tanglewood, Mass. Debuts in New York's Town Hall and Carnegie Hall followed with outstanding success.

Arthur Benjamin, the eminent British composer and pianist, who was the adjudicator in 1942 at the Winnipeg Musical Festival, was simply astounded at Donna's playing and said "In all my years of experience at musical festivals, I have never heard such a performance as Donna Grescoe gave tonight. Nothing remains to be said. I award her four marks higher than I have ever given at any

(*Continued on Page* 18)

CHRISTENINGS

Austin's the Name for Useful

By MARGARET E. NESS

NOW that the royal baby has a name, arguments will probably start in all quarters as to what Mr. and Mrs. John Public would have called him. Because this is one baby in whom everyone takes a personal interest.

Usually it is just the family who are concerned. Or friendly neighbors wonder whether the "George" is for the mother's father or "Andrew" for the father's father.

But for every little red, squirming bundle of humanity, a name is important. There is always a fifty-fifty chance that the parents may weigh the baby down with a completely top-heavy "handle" or else go coy and fanciful.

The early Puritans certainly asked a lot of their daughters with Mercy, Hope, Thankful, Bathsheba, Mehitable, Peregrine. Such names were quite sufficient to stifle any female of parts. And as for early inhibitions such as tree climbing, etc.,—well, "Patience" could be shortened to "Patty" and that little pig-tailed girl had a fighting chance of growing up into a normal tomboy. But what could be done for a "Charity" or a "Prudence"?

Then there are names which had a good substantial following until suddenly they were spotlighted into fame. Such a name is "Abner" which in the parlance of names means "paternal". But a comic strip put an end to that solid, good-wearing name. No parent today could be so cruel as to give a child a name that would as sure as fate tag him as "Li'l Abner".

And as long as grandmothers are around who can remember and drool over the Rudolph Valentino legend, young fathers will be chary of tacking that romantic name to some squawling Puckish three-day-old son, even if Rudolph does mean "unconquerable", and the father has visions of future football fields dancing in his head.

Another name-shuddering period was the turn of the century, when novel writing reached its flowery peak and honest little girls were tagged with heroines' names. These heroines had suffered greatly and triumphed in the end. And fond mamas saw in their homely freckled-faced moppets a golden haired "Gwendolyn" or a raving beautiful "Imogene," and dashing wealthy suitors.

In this day of modern child rearing, parents probably do not bother to consult the little booklets which, from time to time, are issued with an alphabetic list of "Names for Baby" and the personality explanations. But sometimes there is an underlying truth that shines through. Take two Queens, for example. Wilhelmina means "practical" and Elizabeth is translated into "God's promise."

And as for the English Austin cars! Austin is the name for "useful."

But back to babies! There is the perennial story of the unfortunate mites, born in the spring but whose names were dependent on a hockey-fan father. So all the boys had to wait for christening until the "Maple Leafs" made their first goal of the season. The scorer's name was then perpetuated.

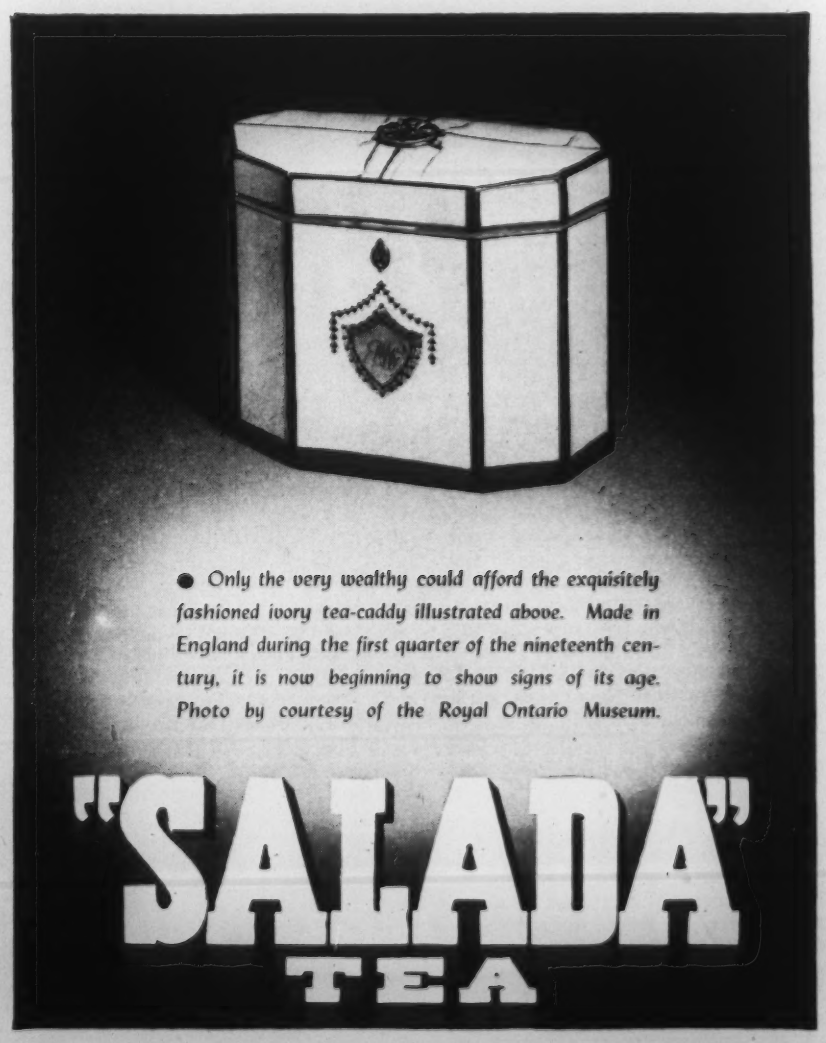
And another story we like is that of the man who named his son after his political leader, changed politics and refused to mention the blackguardly name ever again. Said son became just plain "you."

What's in a name? Nothing much. Because, of course, if parents carefully choose a sane dignified name for their sweet little girl, she may find herself struggling with "Puddles" from the neighborhood gang; and good sensible Henry John probably replies to "Goofy."

So if your inclination runs to Christopher, which means "whimsical" or to Vivian, with its "lively" .. . well, you might as well please yourself and leave the dear children to work out their own nicknames.

You can't win no-how!

Grey milan bound with navy blue taffeta is softly manipulated in curved tiers by Claire Robert of Quebec.



● *Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

RADIO

A Question Of Production

By JOHN L. WATSON

ONE of the most important functions of C.B.C. "Wednesday Night" is to permit senior producers to experiment with new forms of art, new types of radio programming. If some of these experiments blow up, as they are bound to do, the intelligent listener must accept the fact tolerantly though not, of course, uncritically.

The presentation of W. H. Auden's "For the Time Being" was one of the most interesting and worthwhile of these experiments, neither an unqualified success nor a distinct failure. That the production was a competent one few people will deny: the important question is whether it ought to have been produced at all. Should poetry which is intended primarily for reading be dramatized for radio?

Although Mr. Allan pruned away the most obscure passages so that the general sequence of ideas was reasonably clear, it could not have been possible for most listeners to appreciate all the images and to understand all the allusions without the opportunity for contemplation and reflection which they would have had in reading. To have been thoroughly comprehensible, the play would have had to be taken at a slower pace, but to have real *dramatic* value it ought to have been played even faster than it was. This is the sort of problem which plagues every radio producer who dares to transpose a work of art from one medium into another, for which it was never intended.

Mr. Allan's decision to dispense absolutely with the all-too-convenient services of background music was a sensible one. Music would have added little to the dramatic impact of the program and would certainly have reduced its values as a vehicle of pure intellectual expression.

Some of the readings were extraordinarily good: notably, those of Lister Sinclair and John Drainie. On the other hand, a number of the players, apparently faced with something they could not fully understand and were just a little in awe of, managed to sound as if they had just graduated from a mid-Victorian school for elocutionists. One gentleman in particular, who shall be nameless, attacked his lines with such lugubrious and nasal solemnity that one would suspect him of having missed his vocation in not being a front-man for a fashionable funeral parlor.

I have a personal distaste for any kind of "choric speaking"; it is an unnatural and unlovely thing, especially when it is none-too-well rehearsed, as was the case on this particular "Wednesday Night".

•

Benjamin Britten's "Ceremony of Carols" was brilliant and original music and the fact that it was broadcast from a church made it sound rather more lifelike and sonorous than it would have done had it originated in a radio studio. This sort of thing is extremely difficult to sing and one could wish that the musical intelligence of the Leslie Bell Singers was as highly developed as their vocal technique. The harp accompaniments and the interludes were most beautifully performed by John Duncan.

•

The repeat performance of Gerald Finzi's rhapsodic cantata "Dies Natalis" was an event which must have been eagerly anticipated by those who heard the original, six months ago. Miss Frances James sang as beautifully as before and the orchestra was in excellent form but the effect was marred by the studio monitoring which gave the singer far too much prominence over the accompaniment. This is the sort of thing that happens all the time on the air—in deference, perhaps, to popular taste, which insists that the soloist must be the "star" of the performance in the best Hollywood sense of the word.

The newest Canadian radio sponsor appears to be—of all people—the Department of National Defence. Their program, entitled "Comrades in Arms," will be heard on the Trans-Canada Network on Sundays at 8.30 p.m. E.S.T., beginning this month. It will take the form of a variety show and will star singer Terry Dale, Master of Ceremonies Bill Kemp, a thirty-piece orchestra and a male chorus of twenty voices. The exact nature of the commercials has not yet been revealed, but presumably they will have the worthy object of spurring enlistment in the armed forces. Loyal Canadians will wish the program every success.

Daring Venture

It was a daring venture to put *Alice* on the air. Lewis Carroll's imperishable classics are sacred to the heart of the English-speaking world and heaven help any rash adapter who treats them with less reverence than is their due! Fortunately, Lister Sinclair seemed to share the world's high opinion of the two books; at any rate, he made a good, workmanlike job of the adaptation, and Andrew Allan—in spite of a slight tendency to out-Herod Herod by laying on the fantasy with an outsize trowel—handled the whole difficult business with deftness and skill.

I can think of no other production which has illustrated so convincingly the extraordinary *cleverness* (as distinct from any other qualities, either more or less desirable) of the C.B.C. actors. Almost all the characters in this incredible gallery of surrealist freaks were given vivid and distinctive "personalities" by the phenomenal vocal agility of the actors. Some, of course, were a good deal better than others: Eric Christmas as the Duchess, John Drainie as the Mad Hatter and the White Knight, and Mavor Moore as Humpty-Dumpty gave performances that were quite memorable, and Alice Mather, as the world's most celebrated "straight-girl" managed to convey that combination of childish naïveté and Victorian good breeding that makes Alice one of the few really charming little girls in English literature.

Perhaps it was inevitable that a radio version of "Alice" should have been a rather noisy affair but I think, in this case, it was worse than it ought to have been largely because of the overabundance of music—or, at least, of sounds produced by musical instruments. Why, for example, should the "recitations" (including one of the greatest humorous poems in the English language) have been accompanied—and at times, completely overpowered—by a tasteless and meaningless musical sauce? On the other hand, the legitimate sound effects were admirably handled, for which vast credit belongs to Mr. David Tasker.

•

The most impressive "Wednesday Night" of the holiday season was, very naturally, the broadcast of Handel's "Messiah," performed by the Mendelssohn Choir and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The merits of the performance have been gone into elsewhere in SATURDAY NIGHT; it need only be mentioned here that the broadcast was admirably handled—much more so than that of the St. Matthew Passion last spring. The intermission commentary by Lister Sinclair contained just the right mixture of sensible reverence and irreverent good sense to brighten our rather solemn mood without quite destroying it.

• •

MUSIC

(*Continued from Page* 17)

festival. Hats off, gentlemen, a genius." His interest in this brilliant young artist's career is further evidenced by him having sent to her last Fall his Concerto personally autographed with his best wishes for a successful career. We hope we may have the pleasure of having this Concerto performed in Canada in the near future.

This year Donna received as a gift from the people of her native city a genuine Montagnana fiddle bearing the date "Cremona, Venice, 1730"—a violin "worthy of her extraordinary talent."

Donna began her tour early in October, commencing with Ontario. Before 1949 ends, she will have toured Canada from coast to coast. Early last month she left for New York for further study and practice in preparation for her Montreal debut. On Jan. 12 she will appear as guest artist over the popular Radio-Carabin also from Montreal.

For her November 19 appearance with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the Toronto Dress Designers' Association presented Donna Grescoe with a beautiful gown by Canadian designer Elizabeth Kelcher—in Madonna blue embossed satin brocade on the lines of the fabulous court gowns of the 18th century. When she plays in Montreal, Donna will be wearing a new gown created by the Maurice Fashion Arts Academy of that city.

• •

Folk Music Concert

THE Community Centre Concert of Forest Hill Village, January 10, is of particular interest. It is a festival of All-Canadian Folk Music and Dancing in colorful national costumes. The directors believe it will help the people of the community to realize what dynamic and colorful patterns are being woven into the fabric of our national life by the folk arts brought to our shores by Canadians from other countries. Further, they hope that other communities throughout the country will include such concerts in their own series.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Fair Exchange of Ideas

By MARJORY THOMPSON FLINT

EVER since Eve was evicted from the Garden of Eden, the distaff members of the world's population have been swapping recipes. It's all good clean fun and everybody is usually very cooperative since the ways and means of preparing and serving foods is an important item in every housewife's life and one that has to be dealt with relentlessly. The man-of-the-house may be scornful of the little woman's enthusiasm about a new cooky or tart she tasted at an afternoon tea but after sampling the same in his own home he is more than likely to change his tune.

Monotony in menu planning and food preparation has to be avoided in the home as well as in the commercial field. Institutional meals, boarding schools in particular, have a black eye for doggedly repeating in sequence the same pattern of menus so that it doesn't require occult powers to divine that rice pudding will be served on Thursday and baked beans Saturday noon.

On the other hand it is interesting to note that the caterers for Trans-Canada Airlines have worked out a complicated system of menus so that their clients are never faced with the same menu that they were served on the same flight a week ago. An amazing number of airline commuters, evidently, since this menu arrangement was designed to satisfy them.

The housewife's source of inspiration for food ideas is derived from reading material presented in newspapers, magazines, and cook books; from eating at restaurants and what other people serve forth. The latter source is by far the most satisfactory since you can sample the product before you "try out" the recipe and at least you know what you should get. Of course with any experience in cooking behind you, you can sight-read a recipe and know pretty much what the results will be. The only drawback to swapped recipes is that more than likely the donor has it written down partly on the back of last month's gas bill and continued on to November's calendar sheet (1948) and consequently you may not get the whole story accurately.

It is gratifying to us to know that we have more than one reader of this column, having received pleasant letters from some of them and held conversations with others. In the course of events we have been given some very fine recipes which we have tested and would like to pass on to you.

Here is a recipe for meat loaf which is different in flavor and texture from the standard variety and could very nicely be served for a special occasion dinner.

Dinner Loaf

1 lb. ground lean beef
1 - 12 oz. tin luncheon meat, minced
¼ cup minced onion
¼ cup finely diced celery
2 tbsp. chopped parsley
2 cups soft bread crumbs
¼ tsp. sage
¼ tsp. pepper
½ tsp. salt
1 egg, slightly beaten
¼ cup chili sauce or catchup
¾ cup milk

Combine all ingredients lightly and thoroughly. Pack into greased 9 x 5 x 3 loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven 350°F for 1¼ hours. It will be necessary to pour off the juice which collects around the loaf during the baking. Save this and skim the fat off and pour over loaf before serving. This is delicious cold and looks and tastes very much like a minced ham loaf. The amount of salt stated is just right since the luncheon meat is apt to be well salted. Sufficient for 6 - 8 servings.

An excellent accompaniment for this loaf is Currant Jelly Mustard Sauce, made by combining a 6 oz. jar of currant jelly beaten smooth with a fork, with 2 - 3 tbsp. of prepared mustard.

Among the most popular cookies made are those belonging to the oatmeal family of which there are many types. Whatever they are—crisp, chewy, filled, square or round—a good one really commands attention. In the one given here the wheat germ provides that added touch of good nutrition which makes it just a little superior to its fellow cookies.

Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup shortening (half butter if desired)
1 tsp. vanilla
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1¾ cups sifted pastry flour
2 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt (reduce to ½ tsp. if butter is used)
½ cup wheat germ
1½ cups quick cooking oats
¼ cup milk.

Cream shortening, add vanilla and sugar and cream until light and fluffy. Measure sifted flour and add baking powder and salt and sift together. Mix with wheat germ and oats and add half the shortening and sugar mixture and combine thoroughly. Add the milk and blend and then the remaining dry ingredients. Drop from a spoon on greased cooky sheet 2" apart and bake in 350°F oven for 10 minutes or until a golden brown. If desired chill for an hour and form into balls and place on cooky sheet and flatten with the bottom of a small glass (about 1½" in diameter) which has been greased and kept in a tightly covered tin or jar.

An excellent party cake is the contribution of another reader.

Maraschino Cherry Cake

2¼ cups sifted cake flour
½ tsp. salt
1 1/3 cups fine granulated sugar
½ cup vegetable shortening
¼ cup maraschino cherry juice
1/3 cup chopped maraschino cherries
½ cup milk
4 tsp. baking powder
½ cup egg whites, unbeaten

Have all ingredients at room temperature. Grease 8" layer pans and line bottom with waxed paper and grease again.

Measure first seven ingredients into mixing bowl and beat for 2 minutes by the clock. Add baking powder and combine thoroughly. Add unbeaten egg whites and beat for 2 minutes longer. Pour into prepared cake tins and bake in moderate oven 350°F for 30 minutes. Let stand for 5 minutes and then turn out on cake rack to cool.

Fill and frost cake with 7 minute frosting and garnish with cherries.

FASHION

Barbara Ann Skates in Fur

By JEAN LOVE GALLOWAY

BARBARA ANN SCOTT, the world's figure skating champion, gave the New York fashion world a shot in the arm when she made her professional debut on the Roxy ice stage during the Christmas season clad in an exquisite costume of white fur.

Wearing fur for artistic skating originated in Barbara Ann's own mind. When she was in Stockholm practising up for the Olympics, the pretty young Canadian champion nearly froze to death.

"Why can't skaters wear fur coats!" she sighed. "Well, why not?" There and then, Barbara Ann cabled the idea back to Toronto, bent on doing something to keep her from perishing with cold while she went through her spins and swan dives on outdoor ice.

The Springer Fur Company cabled her from Toronto, that if she would let them have one of her regular skating costumes, they would use it for size and create a similar one in fur. And so, from a lamé skating tunic, these Canadian furriers patterned an exquisite costume in soft, smooth-as-velvet white broadtail. It was rushed to Stockholm and Barbara Ann wore the beautiful warm costume when she took the Olympic crown. She is wearing it again during her performances in New York which began December 21.

Autographs

Soft, supple and as smooth and ripply as the finest satin, this fur costume flirts a brief swirl skirt. The neck is square and low in front. It has long sleeves to the wrist. With it, Barbara Ann wears one strand of pearls and two brilliant clips on either side of the low neck. It is lined with ivory satin and fits like a charm, though to this day, B.A. has never had a fitting.

On the underside of each skin, appears the autograph of each person who had anything to do with making up the garment. Among the names are those of the Canadian maker, the designers and the workers who fashioned this exquisite costume from the fur at break-neck speed.

Now that Americans have had the chance to see this young Queen of the Blades perform with all the grace and charm and personality that are hers, it is safe to forecast that Barbara Ann Scott's very own fur fashion will be copied by New York skaters in Rockefeller Centre and those on the rinks at Lake Placid and other fashionable skating centres.

BRAIN-TEASER

Canadian Boundaries

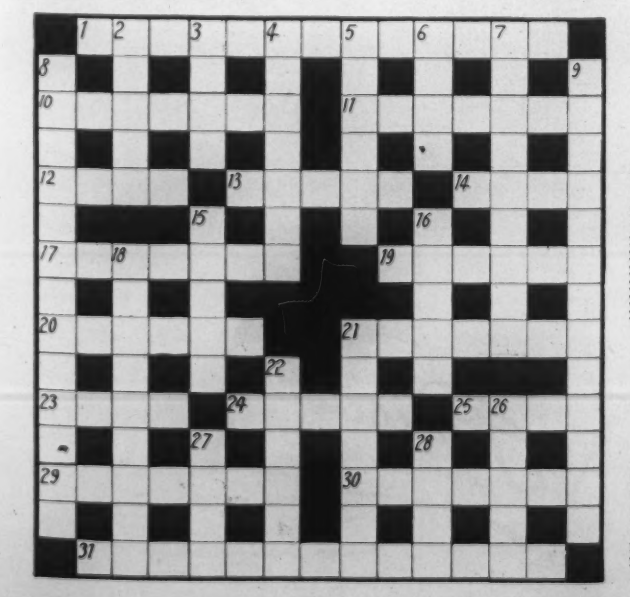
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Governing inner circle of Upper Canada, early 19th century. (6, 7)
10. Sweet potato that never passes the lips. (7)
11. Causes the small of the back to feel anything but. (7)
12. The objectives of these ends are often the butts. (4)
13. If you strike them you're stumped. (5)
14. From little finger to thumb. (4)
17. No doubt the car shed most of its parts when it did. (7)
19. Poet to whom the Romans ode a lot. (6)
20. The little one can pinch, evidently—(6)
21. and so can the vegetable, in the end. (7)
23. It may just tide over a gourmand. (4)
24. System against which Ghandi fought. (5)
25. It is limited when you are on a 23. (4)
29. Floating sausage. (3-4)
30. Nut affected by the moon. (7)
31. Heroic French missionaries slain by the Iroquois. (6, 7)

DOWN

2. It sounds, and the rest is over. (5)
3. The flower of the apple of the eye. (4)
4. I have long had a yen, dear, for it. (7)
5. O, bilge! (anagram) (6)
6. Raise water and information. (4)
7. Founder of Quebec. (9)
8 and 9. They always get their man. (5, 8, 7, 6)
15. An army to Don Quixote. (5)
16. With a ship it's wooing. (5)
18. Fruitful origin of the tailoring industry. (5, 4)
21. Pat Ella on the knee. (7)
22. At times an uncomfortable fabric to be on. (6)
26. The heart of the green termite. (5)
27. You Quaker! (4)
28. I associate with a nut and become one. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

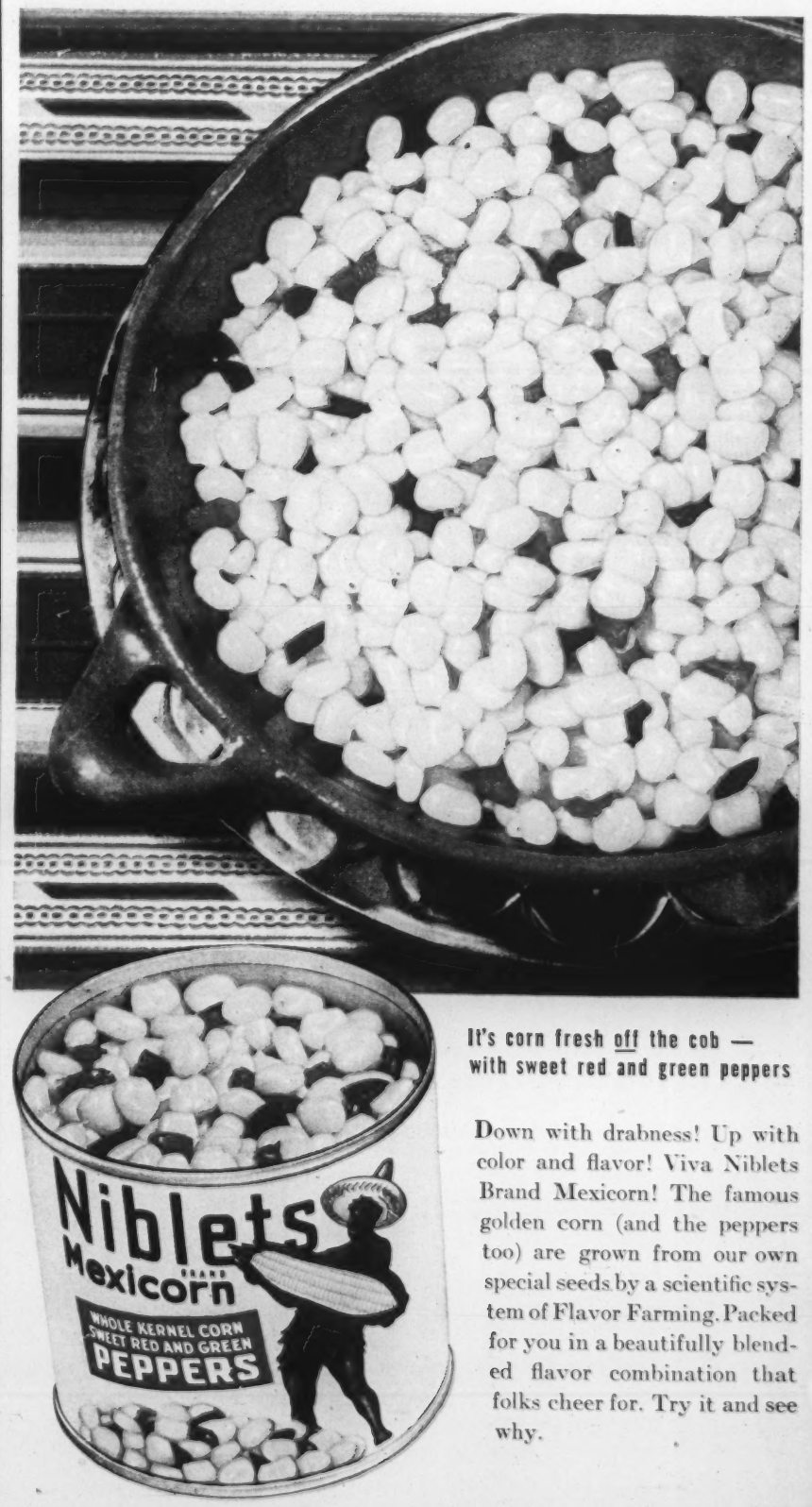
ACROSS

1. Second
4. Scramble
9. Allows
10. Pretzels
12. Lantern
13. Shortly
14. Twelfth Night
17. Happy New Year
22. Neither
23. Tolstoy
24. Obedient
25. Popple
26. Eventide
27. Deters

DOWN

1. Shallots
2. Calender
3. New leaf
5. Christianity
6. Antioch
7. Bleats
8. Essays
11. Unchaperoned
15. Septuple
16. Greyness
18. Atheist
19. Welcome
20. Insole
21. Nicene

Pot of Gold with the rainbow left in



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THE BOOKSHELF
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Mann's Exercise In Counterpoint May Be Hard Going For Many

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

DOCTOR FAUSTUS—by Thomas Mann —*Ryerson*—$4.00.

ON the surface, Thomas Mann's new novel purports to be the biography of a German composer, Adrian Leverkuehn, who lived from 1885 to 1940. The biographer, Serenus Zeitblom, has been the constant and loyal friend of his hero, and in recounting Leverkuehn's tragic career reveals even more explicitly his own life-story and philosophy. The Faust legend is transferred to the modern setting by having Leverkuehn make a pact with the Devil, receiving twenty-four years of a brilliant musical career in exchange for his soul.

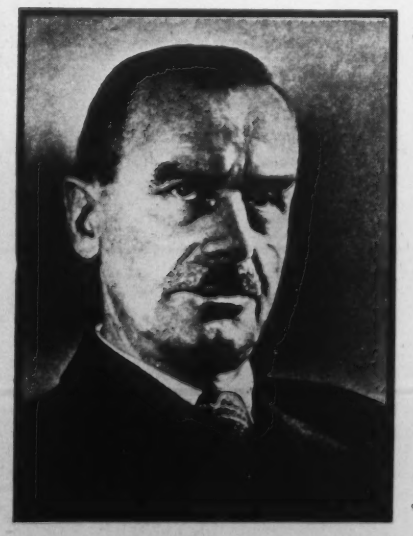
Since the author cannot reproduce the actual music of his fictional composer, he has been compelled to study and summarize a great deal of musical theory in order to make his hero credible, besides compiling elaborate program notes for the supposed compositions. His musical theory, he admits, is based on that of Arnold Schoenberg, also an emigrant from Europe to California, and a leader of the school of atonal music. Thus Mann has handicapped his work in two ways. The average non-musical reader, knowing and caring nothing about musical theory, will be repelled by the difficulty of some chapters, while the musician who abhors modernists and program notes will probably find the same chapters irritating.

Whether or not it is possible for the average reader to understand completely the meaning of the chapters on music, it will be worth his while to get what he can out of them, for in a way they contain the key to what Mann has attempted to do in this novel. The technique of the book is musical as much as literary. It might fairly be described as an exercise in multiple counterpoint, and it would be interesting to know how far the author's original conception of his work has been influenced by his researches in the field of music.

The difficulty of following what the author is driving at is lessened if one realizes from the beginning of the book that there are several melodic lines to be followed simultaneously. There is first the straight biography of Leverkuehn from his early days as a theological student to his ultimate madness and death. There is the symbolism of this story in its relation to modern Germany, or modern Europe, or the whole modern world. Then there is the biography of Zeitblom, the rather pedantic, moralizing humanist, probably a self-caricature of Mann himself. Zeitblom's thoughts about his friend are also symbolic of the clash between traditional German scholarship and the abandonment of intellectual standards that made possible the Germany of Hitler and Goebbels.

There are other less obvious lines to be followed as well, if the reader has the time and patience to disentangle them. There are short sketches of a dozen or so minor characters which combine to show the intellectual strength of Mann's ideal Germany and the decadence of the real country through the two great wars. In the original German the translator, H. T. Lowe-Porter points out, there are also some deliberate tricks of language that would heighten the author's symbolism for his own countrymen. The translator, in an attempt to convey the same effect in English, has used English archaisms for his author's old German, but the attempt is unfortunate, adding nothing to the symbolism of the English text but giving an impression of needlessly affected writing which probably is quite false to the spirit of the German original.

Devotees of the Mann cult will welcome the novel as another proof of their master's genius; but those readers who enjoyed such works as "Buddenbrooks" and "The Magic Mountain" without feeling compelled to worship, may question whether duty requires their mastering the five hundred pages of this enormous allegory. It is a choice of the Book-of-the-Month Club. Nevertheless one suspects that some members of that far from exclusive organization will be content to let its presence on their shelves bear witness to their culture.



THOMAS MANN

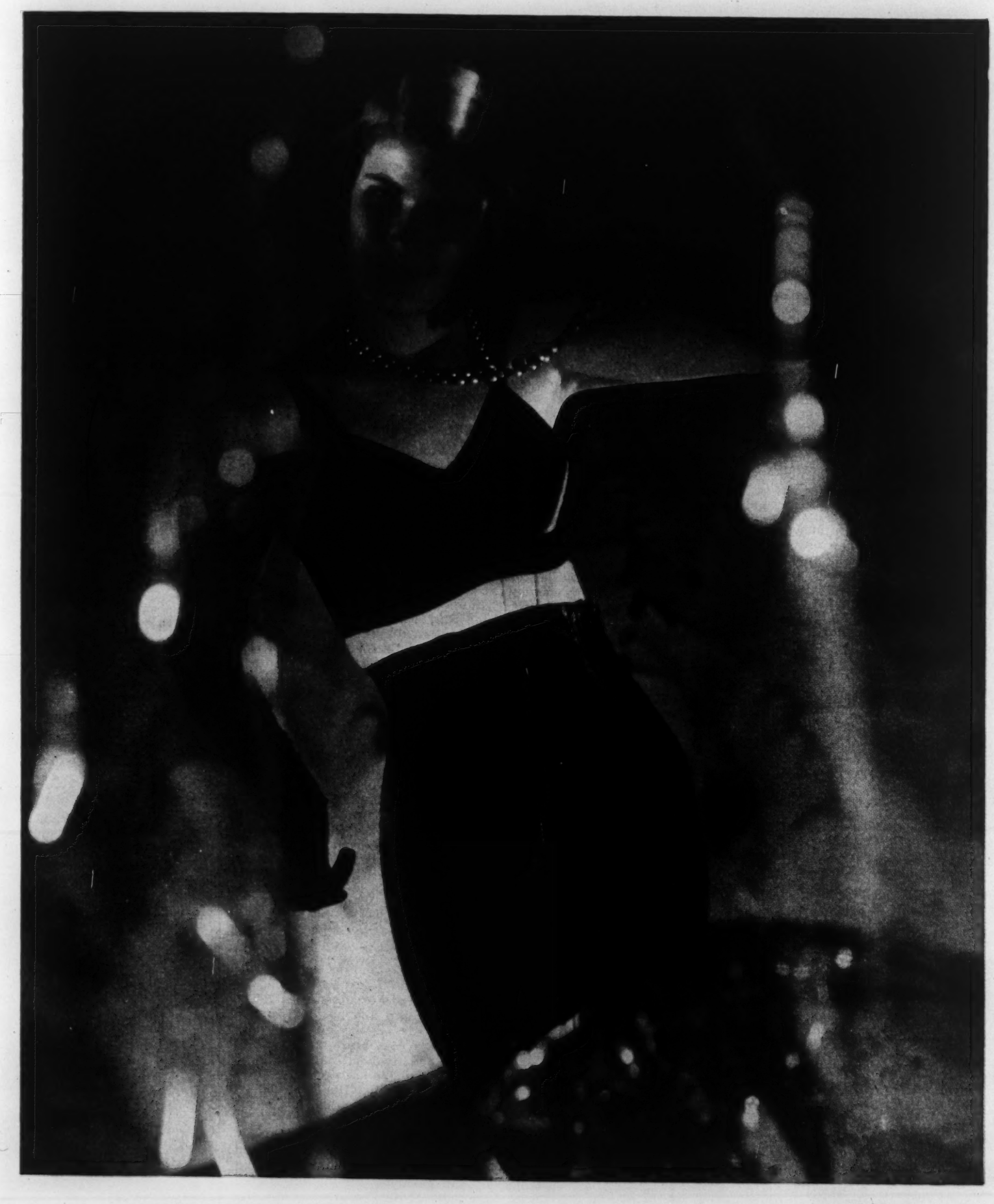
Bluffers

By JOHN PAUL

MAELSTROM—by Howard Hunt—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

WE SUSPECT that Howard Hunt has had, sometime in his career as a war correspondent for *Life* or as an O.S.S. agent in China, a few inoculations of D. H. ("Sons and Lovers") Lawrence—and the shots "took". He reports nimbly and with clinical objectivity on three people who have run away from troubles back east to sanctuary in Mexico.

The girl wants to remove herself from a society world, including an unsuccessful marriage, of which she has called the bluff. The older man, with a slum background, ambition and eventually big and crooked war contracts, has had the bluff called on him by the F.B.I. The young man, an ex-medical student and ex-pilot with a yen for piano playing with hands crippled by flak and POW camp treatment, thinks life's a bluff. The Mexican backgrounds are vivid, the plot is tense and the characters grow out of it. Yet the exquisite little Lawrence touches (*e.g.*, an apartment flagellating episode) seem too contrived—in someone other than Lawrence.



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THE OTHER PAGE

You Meet a New Canadian

By MARY L. AKSIM

THE chances are more than one out of two that before this year is out you will talk to a new Canadian who is learning to speak English. This meeting can be unhappy or otherwise, according to your attitude and preparation. Let us consider the hypothetical case of Mr. Nicolai Kozinski, who has lately reached Canada from a Displaced Persons' Camp in Germany. Nicolai has been studying English for two or three years but he still has not progressed beyond the point where he thinks his thoughts in Polish and then tries to translate them into English.

Nicolai meets Canadian No. 1 on the train from Halifax to Toronto. Nicolai and a Polish friend are making the long miles shorter by a quiet conversation—in Polish. They have talked for fifteen minutes or more before they intercept the dark frowns a man across the aisle is sending their way. They grow self-conscious and a little fearful as their neighbor shakes his head menacingly and finally moves himself and his belongings with intentional noisy emphasis to the far end of the railway coach. Nicolai and his friend think back over their actions. They cannot explain the Canadian's obvious displeasure. What the men from the D.P. Camp don't know is that many Canadians object to hearing an unknown language spoken within their hearing range. Absurd, isn't it? Do you?

Canadian No. 2 is waiting at the Toronto station to welcome Nicolai to Canada. She is a middle-aged woman, active in clubs and one-worldish gatherings. She would be hurt beyond expression if it were suggested to her that anyone who has really digested the idea of "one world" could not use her unconsciously patronising tone. She hurries forward to take Nicolai off the immigration official's hands.

"Welcome to Canada," she trills, "Mr. Ko-Ko-Ko—." She adjusts her glasses and glances at the paper in her hand, sees Nicolai's name as an unintelligible jumble, and dismisses it as unimportant. "Welcome to Canada!" she says again, and expresses the hope that Nicolai and democracy will get along well together. Then she passes the immigrant on to his employer.

Canadian No. 3 is the farmer who has promised to employ the new immigrant. He is a busy man, glad of the prospect of competent help after years of farm labor famine, and he has had some dealings before with men who were learning English. Canadian No. 3 knows how to talk to Nicolai. He strips everything from his conversation but the bare essentials, leaving a type of Pidgin English.

"Home," he says distinctly.

"Home," agrees Nicolai, who has caught his first Canadian-English word on the bounce and is immensely pleased with himself. He feels less homesick than he has since embarking for Canada. The actual fact is that Nicolai will understand the farmer better than many of the other Canadians he will meet in the next few months—and learn very little from him. Canadian No. 3 has a strictly practical attitude to Nicolai's progress in English. His one aim is to make his farmhand understand what he says, and to this end the farmer will sacrifice all the rules of grammar and composition. Nicolai would never talk English fluently if he talked only to the farmer.

CANADIAN No. 4, the farmer's wife, a busy woman who was once a schoolteacher and who takes Nicolai's learning of English seriously. She sends for a text in Basic English, is generous with explanations, and corrects almost every word the new farmhand attempts to let fall at the table.

"Hay very good," Nicolai bursts out one evening at supper. He has been rehearsing this venture painfully in his mind all through the meal.

"THE hay IS very good," says Mrs. Farmer patiently.

Nicolai flushes.

"Hay IS very good," he says.

"THE hay is very good," says Mrs. Farmer again.

Her embarrassed pupil feels all eyes on him and gives up the battle miserably.

Canadian No. 5 is a pretty brunette but Nicolai has never met her. She helps to operate the local telephone exchange, and on a Friday night she is hurrying to add up her long distance slips between calls so she will be free to join her boy friend sharp at nine o'clock. Nicolai finds himself alone in the farmhouse and decides to call up a Polish friend who is working for a farmer a few miles away.

"Number?" the brunette answers Nicolai.

There is a long pause, filled only with Nicolai's labored breathing. At last:

"Wanna spik Meester Jan . . ."

"Number!" cuts in the operator.

"Wanna spik . . ."

"What number are you calling? Always - ask - for - the - number, - not - the - name - of - the - party - you - are - calling," the hello girl rhymes by rote, but the wire has gone dead. Nicolai has given up.

Canadian No. 6 is the young minister's wife who comes with her husband to visit Nicolai's employers. She is a vivacious, enthusiastic woman, and she listens in as her husband talks to the immigrant, parroting Nicolai's accent delightedly.

"'Like better work!'" she mimics without malice. "Oh, John, isn't that cute? 'Make like Poland!' Oh, I love the way he talks, don't you, John?"

The minister glances sadly after Nicolai who moves back abruptly to the tractor he has been driving. He knows that the immigrant is hurt and humiliated, but he doesn't know that he himself has been responsible for part of Nicolai's discomfort. Like many other people who have not travelled extensively, the minister has assumed, perhaps unconsciously, that Poles and Canadians have very little in common. In his conversation with Nicolai he stressed the difficulties the immigrant was encountering in Canada. Nicolai, on the other hand, considers himself much like Canadians, and any suggestion that he is very different deflates his new-found ego.

Canadian No. 8 is a man we had hoped Nicolai would never meet. This man is a helper in an elevator where Nicolai sometimes loads or unloads his employer's' truck, and the very first time they meet Nicolai knows that the helper hates him. The helper has a wide mouth through which words roll easily and he makes a hobby of hating certain groups and defaming them with a muddy wash of verbiage. Foreigners make up one of these groups. The helper hates foreigners and he hates Nicolai because he is a foreigner. He refuses to help Nicolai load the truck and keeps up a running fire of abuse as the immigrant shifts the bags of grain. Much of this Nicolai does not understand and he ignores the helper until one day the helper calls him "a — prisoner." Then the former artillery sergeant of General Anders' Army, veteran of seven years' service in the Allied cause, lays the bag he is carrying on top of the pile and walks over to the helper with fists ready. The other men at the elevator watch the fight which ends as Nicolai spreads the helper neatly on the ground. When the helper comes to he helps to load the truck under Nicolai's direction.

Eight Canadians out of the more than eight hundred Nicolai has met already have made his road more difficult and seven out of the eight did it unintentionally.

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CHILD STUFF

THE boy next door has learned to ride a bicycle,
Oh ho, the arrogance of him!
Lofty is his countenance and colder than an icicle,
Contemplating other boys a-pedalling a tricycle,
Crawling on the earth's wide rim.

Some man who learns a little more than common folk
Looks down his academic nose;
Swelling up his ego 'cause he made a lucky stroke.
Little does he realize that he's a sorry joke
Both to friends and foes.

J. E. M.

• •

CORRECTION

We greatly regret that by error a poem entitled "Before the World War", which appeared in our issue of December 25, was credited to Hilda Friedman instead of to its actual author, J. Lewis Milligan.

Grey Lamb
sweeps about you in splendor . . .
aristocratic, shoulder-spanning collars
ride high above imperiously flared backs.
Peacock-proud are broadly cuffed sleeves.
Shown here in silver-glinted grey lamb,
typical of the collection in the
JANUARY SALE OF FURS AT EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 11, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Why Did War Price Control Work, And Can It Work Now?

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

All over the country people are still wondering whether we could not bring wartime price controls back again. Some of the problems are well known: control of some prices involves not only control of others but also control of production and distribution. In addition, however, there are a number of less familiar problems connected with personnel, public information, and law enforcement. Control is only practicable at certain times and in certain limited fields.

The author of this article was closely connected with price control for seven years, first as Consultant to the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C., and later with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of which he was Secretary from 1945 to 1947.

IT IS no wonder that people all across Canada are asking that wartime price controls should be put back. Prices are so high, and still, apparently, rising. Family budgets are being squeezed out of shape. And, after all, the controls worked so well during the war. Perhaps we can't do quite as well now, but surely we can do nearly as well—well enough to make a job of it! And so resolutions for price control are passed by consumer groups, by the two Labor Conventions earlier this Fall, and by the C.C.F. national convention.

Hopes for widespread price control are, perhaps, kept alive by the Royal Commission on Prices that has been plodding its way from commodity to commodity wherever, for some reason, prices seem "too high". As a matter of fact the Commission, which has recently finished its hearings, is not at all likely to recommend anything drastic. But the newspaper reports of its hearings rather suggest either that something *ought* to be done or that something *will* be done in the way of general price control.

Could price control be made to work again? In order to give some sort of answer to the question we must, of course, have some idea of what is involved.

By now most people know that price control involves many other sorts of control as well. When prices are free to move up and down in response to changes in supply and demand they serve several useful purposes. They show what products are wanted and what are not; they reward the far-sighted businessman or farmer and give him the profits with which he can continue and expand his production; on the other hand they penalize the shortsighted or mistaken; they squeeze out would-be buyers who are unable or unwilling to pay as much as other people for the supplies that are available; and so forth. If prices are fixed, these things have to be done by the government—or left to luck. And thus, as most people now realize, government price control involves government planning and control of production, government subsidies, the rationing of some goods among consumers and the allocation of many others among producers and distributors.

Controls Spread

In addition most people realize that it is difficult if not impossible to keep one price below its "natural" (supply-and-demand) level without doing the same thing for others. You cannot keep down the price of shoes without keeping down the price of the leather that goes into them. You cannot keep down the price of inexpensive shirts without also keeping down the price of more luxury lines that compete with the cheaper ones if not for fabric then at least for labor-time and for machine-time. Hence there is a tendency for any group of price restrictions either to spread until is covers almost everything — including the price of labor—or else to shrink until it virtually disappears.

These problems are by now understood by most people who have thought about price control at all. But there are others that are not as well known as they might be and as they should be. There is not enough space to talk about all of them here, but four deserve special attention: (1) Personnel; (2) Getting information in; (3) Getting information out; (4) Enforcement.

Personnel

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board at its peak employed about 6,000 people and these were divided into three groups. First, there were the Administrations. Located in Montreal and Toronto, they were in direct contact with all Canadian industries and trades and worked out problems of prices and allocations with the businessmen concerned. Most of the Administrators and their staffs were personally connected with their particular trades; sometimes they were in business themselves, sometimes in the trade association. This meant that they were able to discuss business problems in business language and that they had the confidence of most of the businessmen under their jurisdiction.

Second, there were the regional and local offices of the Board, located in more than 150 centres across Canada. The people in these offices dealt with businessmen to some extent—mostly local retailers and other distributors—but much of their work was with the general public in connection with the thousands of individual difficulties produced by price control, rental restrictions, rationing, and wartime shortages in general. Most office staff (there were exceptions) did not need a great deal of technical knowledge; but courtesy and tact, promptness and sympathy, and above all a thorough knowledge of local conditions, preferences and prejudices, were of the highest importance.

Third, there was the relatively small head office staff at Ottawa. This group formed general policies on the basis of advice from outside and, given government approval, put these policies into effect by giving the proper guidance to the Administrations on the one hand and to the field staff on the other. The chief qualifications of the senior head office staff were an ability to distinguish the woods from the trees in a hundred different fields, an ability to think in general and national terms so that a policy in one field would not conflict with that in another, and an ability to make sensible, acceptable decisions quickly on the basis of such information as could be gathered in the short time available.

It would, surely, be very, very difficult to recruit large numbers of these three types of people except under the special conditions of wartime. The abilities that they need are those on which private business and finance put a very high price. In private employment such people can get almost as much security as the government can offer and a great deal more besides. The government can and does get a few such people, who prefer public service to wealth, but there are not very many of them in Ottawa and, partly as a result, they are greatly overworked.

Decisions about prices and rations and allocations should be made on the basis of reasonably accurate and adequate information. In order to ration butter you must know in advance how much butter Canada produces, where it is produced, who handles and holds it, and who finally eats it.

Information of this sort is not always easy to get. In some fields it is almost impossible. Even in wartime it is hard to get people to tell all about their businesses; some actually do not know the answers to the government questionnaires, some are too busy to reply, and some fear that their replies may be held against them when they send in their income tax returns.

And when the statistics have been put together the question arises, What do they mean? Often it is impossible for anyone but an expert in the field, someone who knows the day-to-day problems, to say what they mean, at any rate over a short period of time, so the problem of getting the needed information ties back into the problem of personnel.

Since the information is never completely accurate, and never completely up-to-date, all decisions have to be made to some extent "by guess and by God". In wartime this is acceptable to almost everyone. But at other times, when there is no urge to cooperate and to accept unpleasant decisions, there will be all sorts of resentment and resistance.

Getting Information Out

One of the most important jobs in connection with any widespread scheme of control is to tell everyone concerned (and that means just about everyone in the country) what the controls are and what they are supposed to do. People can't be expected to obey a law they don't know about; and they won't in fact obey a law they see no reason for. Hence the need for a great deal of publicity.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board used two main channels for getting information out to the public. There was the Information Branch which looked after relations with the press and the radio all across Canada and which from time to time, when some special new policy was coming in, spent a great deal of money on advertising. In addition there was the Consumers' Branch which kept up a tremendous network of contacts with women's organizations and with trade unions in every part of the country.

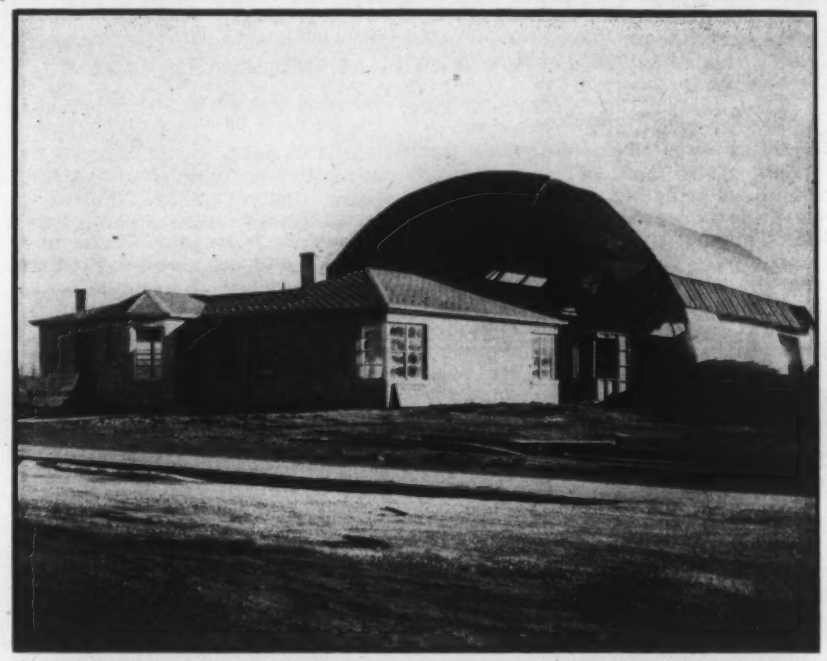
Over the war period millions of dollars were poured into these two channels. It is difficult to see anything of the same sort being done in peace time; the danger that the government will use public funds to push over its own policies and to keep itself in power is far too great. Yet money must be spent like this if the public is to accept a general control program.

Enforcement

No general control program can work unless the great majority of people want it to work and are willing to abide by the regulations that affect them personally. And their willingness will not last long if a small minority is known to be cheating and chiselling and black marketing and in general taking illegal advantage of the special opportunities connected with the system. Hence the need for inspection to see that the law is being obeyed and for prompt action in the courts if the law seems to be broken.

In wartime these things are accepted. But in peace time it is different. Inspection is resented; people feel the government is prying into their private affairs. And if the courts are not in sympathy with the program there will be all sorts of delays in bringing cases to trail, the Crown will have to make its case overwhelmingly strong before a court will convict a man, and even if he is eventual-

(*Continued on Page* 23)



CONSTRUCTION JOB: How to build in cold weather is a problem constructors find hard to solve. A Chicago contractor got a large size Quonset hut and made it movable with rollers. After a house is built, he rolls it away to the next job, solving the winter problem.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Exports Without Imports

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT'S pleasant to be told by the economic experts that there's no reason to anticipate a major depression, an international trade slump or a big break in the price levels; that the worst that's in prospect is a minor recession. This column would like to accept that assurance without reserve, and admits that there seems to be solid ground for it; certainly there's never yet been a big depression when the world and domestic demand for goods and services was anything like as large as it is today.

But there's a situation developing today that is disturbingly reminiscent of the Great Depression of the 1930's —that did more than anything else to deepen and prolong that depression. That's an attempt by every nation to sell as much as possible to other nations while buying as little as possible. Obviously it just can't be done, and the attempt to do it can only result in strangling trade. That is particularly bad for Canada, since foreign trade provides the means of livelihood for about one-third of our people.

When a country's economy is badly out of balance and it finds itself without the means of paying for essential foods and industrial supplies which have to come from abroad, it seems quite reasonable that it should seek to provide itself with the wherewithal by shutting out non-essential imports and pushing is own exports by every means in its power. The only people entitled to criticize, one might suppose, would be its own citizens who have to accept austerity for the sake of their country's solvency. But, in fact, howls of anguish come from many quarters. Virtually everyone is hurt, not merely the subjects of the originator of national austerity. Today every nation of Western Europe is crying out against Britain's sharp restrictions on imports, and at the same time is hurriedly putting a fence around its own domain. Push exports at any cost and by every means, but keep our own markets for ourselves! But one nation's exports—if it is to have exports—must be another's imports. Fences around home markets —if enough nations put them up— mean no international trade, in "non-essential" goods, or actually a trickle as the fences don't reach to the ground.

Britain has announced a four-year plan to get her economy back in balance and on a self-sustaining basis by the time U.S. Marshall plan aid ends in 1952. She had a deficit on her world trade, visible and invisible, of about $1,120 million in 1948, and the plan calls for turning this into a surplus of $400 million in the fiscal year following the ending of American aid. It is an entirely reasonable and proper aim, as far as Britain herself is concerned, but it is regarded as anything but good by the nations who have been supplying Britain with most of her imports, and whose economies require a continuance of that business. This is particularly true of the nations of Western Europe, which before the war supplied Britain with some $600 million of goods more than Britain sold to them each year.

Food Production

A large part of those imports from Western Europe, notably from France, were "luxury" goods which Britain now intends to get along without, if she can't produce them herself. Britain hopes to increase her own production of food, over the next four years, to an extent that will permit her to cut food imports to half the pre-war volume. She intends to increase meat production 50 per cent and grain 21 per cent. This is not a cheerful prospect for Canadian food producers, who have depended so largely on the British market in the past.

Britain further plans to enlarge her production of manufactured goods by 22 per cent over the four-year period, concentrating on goods likely to find the readiest market abroad. She hopes to boost her total exports by 32 per cent over the current rate, and will compete vigorously in markets wherever they can be found or developed. Continuance into the indefinite future of British austerity is indicated by her intention, according to the plan, of holding imports down to a figure 11 per cent below the total of her annual pre-war purchases.

All this threatens to change considerably the pattern of international trade everywhere, Britain having been for many years the world's greatest single market. Western Europe regards the plan as devastating, and complains that Britain is trying to balance her own economy at the expense of her Marshall Plan partners on the Continent. They point out that by 1953 Britain will be taking in $48 million more from the Western European area than she spends there. Stimulated thereto by the British intentions, the nations of Western Europe are now agitatedly working to further restrict imports while boosting exports. This clearly is a procedure which cannot work satisfactorily when everybody attempts it.

(Continued from Page 22)

ly convicted he may be let off with a nominal fine which may be far less than the amount he made on the black market. Hence, for lack of proper enforcement, the whole program gradually breaks down.

Further, lawbreaking may not be limited to members of the outside public; the officials themselves who are on the inside, exercising the powers that the controls put in their hands, may suffer from the same disease.

So much for the four special problems that need more attention than they usually get. Do they amount to saying that price control in peace time is entirely impossible? Obviously not. Ever since the war we have had reasonably effective controls over an area that was originally very wide but is now pretty narrow.

It all depends on the commodity, the length of time, and the price. Some commodities are much easier to control than others; butter (which is more or less standard) is easier than meat (which can be cut up and sold in all sorts of different ways); cotton fabrics (which are produced by only a few large firms in Canada) are easier than cotton garments (which are not only produced in far greater variety than the fabrics but which are manufactured and distributed by far more—and often far less reliable—people). Price control may be possible over a short period (after a crop has been harvested and moved into storage) but impossible over a much longer period (when farmers have to decide, first, what crops they will produce and, later, whether they will take their produce to market or hold it on the farm in the hope that control will break down and prices will rise). Finally, if the purpose is merely to smoothe out speculative swings, price control, although rather dangerous, may be kept up over a long period; but if the purpose is to hold prices continuously below the level that would be set by supply and demand it is almost sure to break down sooner or later.

Troubles Increase

All this leads to the conclusion that we must not be dogmatic or doctrinaire about price control. Under certain favorable conditions, and with certain limited objectives, it may be possible to control a limited group of prices. But as the objectives grow more ambitious, and as the field spreads wider, the troubles increase rapidly. General price control is only practicable in a war or some very similar emergency.

High Housing Values Remain As Long As Prosperity

By J. A. RHIND

Not only were too few houses built during the depression and World War II, but high national income has created a great demand for new homes, in excess of normal demand. The housing shortage is a result of a failure of supply and an increase in demand.

J. A. Rhind, treasurer of the National Life Assurance Co., discusses home mortgage policy. He argues that as long as there is a high level of national income, there will be a housing shortage.

MORE houses are being built in Canada than ever before. Very few of these houses are bought outright for cash, and the mortgage debt which Canadians are shouldering is reaching record proportions. Since 1945, real estate mortgage debt in Canada has grown by 48 per cent, from $553,000,000 to $822,000,000 (estimated for the end of 1948), a peak equal to that of 1931. During the past year, the volume of new loans continued to increase at an accelerating rate and for the peak months of June, the amount of new loans climbed from $13,960,000 in June 1947 to $18,536,000 in June 1948, a 33 per cent increase.

Who is lending this money? Chiefly insurance, trust and loan companies. Who is doing the borrowing? The borrowers represent a broad cross section of the lower and middle class urban dwellers—laborers, clerks, factory workers, shop-keepers, salesmen, professional men. With the present high level of incomes, they are enjoying a prosperity which enables them to carry debts. With high wages, they feel confident that although they have little left as a cushion of savings, having invested most or all of this in a cash down payment, they will be able to meet the interest and principal mortgage payments without difficulty.

Dangerous

But borrowing on the strength of today's income may prove dangerous. Should a deterioration of business conditions occur, with the accompanying decline of personal incomes, it is possible that many mortgagors may find they have taken on fixed commitments which prove too great a burden. If this were to happen, a large number of houses bought during the present boom would be thrown back into the market. These forced sales during times less prosperous than today could have a most depressing effect on the price of houses.

It is quite obvious that one of the most important reasons for the present high price of houses and the housing shortage is the current high level of national income. It is only because people have good wages that the demand for houses is such as to create a severe shortage. Ten years ago, there seemed to be plenty of housing accommodation for everyone. Now the shortage has become a national emergency. Obviously the increase in population during ten years alone could not have brought about this great difference; it has been caused also by the increase in money available to buy houses. The intensity of the housing shortage and the price of houses are directly related to national income; like the price of all goods and services, the price of houses is likely to drop with falling incomes. But the price of houses is in a specially vulnerable position because such prices are based on a foundation of mortgage credit.

Confidence

Are the various parties aware of the dangers that lie ahead and if so, what is their attitude? The parties concerned are the borrowers, the lending institutions and the government. Most mortgagors feel confident they can carry their debt. Of course, there are many who are most reluctant to assume this obligation but with rental housing almost unobtainable, many young families face no alternative but to place all their savings into a cash down payment, take on a heavy mortgage and purchase a house.

What of the financial institutions that are doing the lending? They are vitally interested in the security of their loans and in residential real estate values in general. Recent investment trends in life insurance and trust companies, show that within the past few years they have been concerned with increasing the percentage of their funds held in mortgage loans. A basic reason for this policy has been the low interest return on government and corporation securities during recent years. In order to maintain a satisfactory interest income, they have offset heavy investments in Victory Bonds by increasing the percentage of their investment portfolio held in mortgages.

Despite the possible weakness of the price structure of houses, the life and trust companies, by means of certain precautionary measures, have insured themselves against severe losses. They have carefully screened the character of the house and person with whom the loan is made. In valuing houses, they have to a large extent discounted present-day inflated selling prices, and have lent only 60 per cent of conservative valuations. One of the greatest safety factors, which was not present in previous periods, is the fact that practically all loans made by institutions are based on regular repayments of principal sufficient to pay off the loan completely over a period varying in most cases from ten to twenty years. As a result, should housing values drop, the lending institutions enjoy two safety factors—first, they have only lent 60 per cent on an initially conservative value and, secondly, the outstanding amount of the loan has been scaled down by regular principal repayments. Thus their equity is safe against even a most severe drop in values.

The government is a third party involved because it has recently taken a very active part in the mortgage field, with both first and in some cases second mortgage assistance. The complaint is made that this can do little to increase the supply of houses and may raise the price of houses and aggravate a vulnerable situation.

As long as national income remains at its present high level, there will be a housing shortage and a high level of residential property values. But as a result of the very large burden of mortgage debt which Canadians have assumed during prosperous times, the residential real estate market structure is most vulnerable to a decline in general business activity.

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Champions Choose INTERNATIONALS AND WIN FIVE OUT OF SIX TOP HONORS IN NATION-WIDE TRUCK ROADEO COMPETITION

IT WAS a great victory for the men who won top honors in Canada's Second Truck Roadeo Championships, held recently at the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds in Toronto.

While thousands watched the history-making event, SIXTY THREE of the nation's finest truck operators, from all sections of the Dominion, competed for National Championship awards. Each competitor had the right to choose the make of truck he drove. The judges' decisions were based on the observance of safety rules and courtesy, as well as on general driving skill and proficiency. Here are the winners who chose and drove Internationals—*the new Canadian Truck Roadeo Champions:*

STRAIGHT TRUCK DIVISION

1st: Bernard E. Jones, London, Ontario, employed by John Labatt Ltd., driving an International KB-6 with stake body.

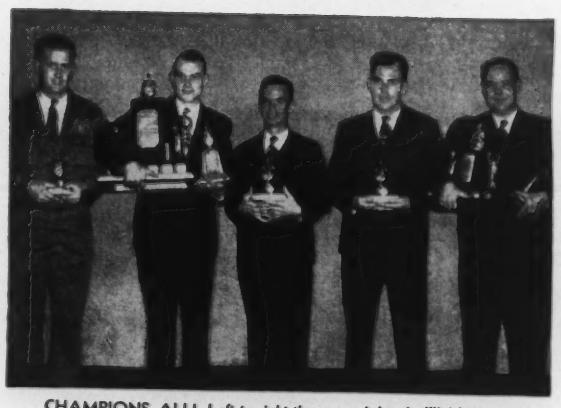
2nd: Douglas R. Chalmers, Toronto, Ontario, employed by Imperial Oil Ltd., driving an International KB-6 with stake body.

TRACTOR-SEMI-TRAILER DIVISION

1st: Eugene S. Riddell, Chatham, Ontario, employed by Schell Transport Ltd., driving an International KB-7 with semi-trailer van body.

2nd: Norman J. Tomlinson, Burlington, Ontario, employed by A. S. Nicholson and Son Ltd., driving an International KB-7 with semi-trailer van body.

3rd: John A. Welsh, London, Ontario, employed by Harry Woods Transport, driving an International KB-7 with semi-trailer van body.



CHAMPIONS ALL! Left to right they are: John A. Welsh, London, Ont.; Eugene S. Riddell, Chatham, Ont.; Norman J. Tomlinson, Burlington, Ont.; Douglas R. Chalmers, Toronto, Ont., and Bernard E. Jones, London, Ont.

The Canadian Truck Roadeo Championships are sponsored annually by the Automotive Transport Assoc. of Ontario in co-operation with the American Trucking Assoc., Ontario Dept. of Highways, Ontario Safety League, University of Toronto and the Toronto Safety Council.

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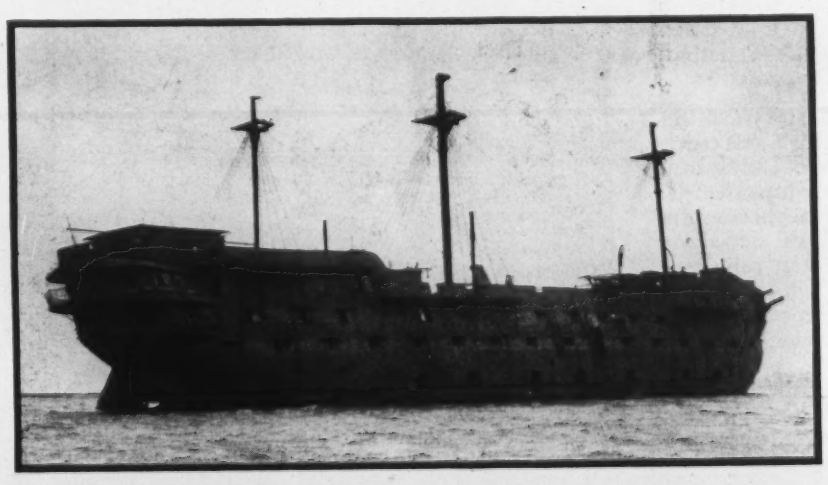
Though The Near-Crisis Continues Little Events Are Still News

London's first air park on the roof of a building near Olympia has just been completed. Picture shows a helicopter making the first landing.



Britain's famous 109-year-old wooden training ship, "Worcester", shown berthed at Gray's, Essex, has been sold by the Admiralty for scrap. The former 73-gun vessel contains valuable oak, copper and metal fittings.

British Army lorry awaits supplies as a Dakota lands at Gatow Airport.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Gold Only Exception To Optimism In Ontario's Mining Industry

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH the single exception of gold, and that is a big exception, Ontario's mining industry is in excellent condition and the future is promising. With a constantly improving labor supply, the next 12 months should produce interesting news, Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Ontario's Minister of Mines states. The production value of the province's mining industry will gross more than one quarter billion dollars for 1948, and Mr. Frost points out that most of this amount will be accounted for by the metal mines, although industrial minerals, as well as clay products and structural materials are expected to break all former records. The higher prices for all metals, save gold, is the reason for the increase over the past several years and the Mines Minister adds that the trend in prices is expected to be maintained for quite some time.

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The search for and discovery of radioactive minerals was the feature mining news of the year just ended, according to Mines Minister Frost, who states the discovery of pitchblende at Theano Point, north of Sault Ste. Marie, recently precipitated what has been described as the biggest rush of prospectors since Red Lake. Hundreds of mining claims have been recorded, and with the help of Geiger counters, prospectors and geologists, fanning out in all directions, are reported to have made other discoveries in the general area south of Michipicoten. One of the most intensive development campaigns in the annals of Ontario mining has been predicted on the freshly staked ground as soon as spring comes. Many of Canada's principal mining organizations are known to have acquired claims near the original discovery and powerful iron interests of the United States are also represented. In pointing out that these discoveries have given Ontario more publicity as to its mineral potential than any previous mining news since Cobalt and Porcupine, Mines Minister Frost states that no one can predict the possibilities of these discoveries: hence authorities warn than much work will have to be done to find this out.

In pointing out indications that Canada is making an all-out effort to better its position in the field of iron and steel, and referring to plans for increased production by Algoma Steel and Steep Rock (recently detailed in this column) Mines Minister Frost predicts that other iron mines may be developed within the next few years, and it is believed Ontario may eventually produce 5,000,000 tons of iron ore per year. Eastern Ontario could very well become an important source of beneficiated iron ore as a result of intensive geological work being carried out by both the provincial and dominion Departments of Mines. Eastern Ontario is showing signs of a revival, minewise, and the renewed interest in industrial minerals, may lead to the development of new industries. The plant of Dominion Magnesium, near Renfrew, is now producing calcium as well as magnesium, and production of barium, and other rare metals will shortly be added to its list.

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Gold production in Ontario is slowly increasing, but is not expected to return to its 1940 peak until production costs are lowered or the price of gold increases considerably. The nickel-copper industry is expected to break former peace-time production records for 1948. Cobalt is showing signs of renewed life and the residents of the famous old mining town are said to be impatiently awaiting completion of the new smelter. Development of spectacularly rich silver ore at one of the old properties, early in 1948, has intensified interest in the Cobalt and other silver producing areas. The Mines Minister states that quiet investigating work is being carried out by some of the bigger mining companies on base metal properties in Northern Ontario, and very little information is available. Large blocks of claims have been staked this summer in an area immediately south of Cochrane where nickel and copper showings have been uncovered. Much of this area was flown over by a "flying magnetometer" and the stakings are said to be a direct result of the favorable readings.

The new 2,000-ton concentrator of East Sullivan Mines Ltd., in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec—one of the wartime "drill-hole" operations—attained the production stage in the final week of 1948, approximately 4½ years after the company was formed to develop what has proved to be a major copper-zinc orebody, also carrying values in gold and silver. The mill will commence at a rate of 1,000 tons a day, and officials are hopeful of reaching the rated capacity of 2,000 tons before the end of February. There were fears that the current shortage of power might delay the start of production, but Pierre Beauchemin, president, states the necessary electric power would be available as forecast in the program announced a year and a half ago. The underground operations are said to be ready for the initial production of 1,000 tons a day. First production will come from the "A" orebody, with the move up to 2,000 tons being supplied from the east or "B" orebody which will be prepared to deliver its full quota of ore early in the spring. It is expected the finances necessary to place the

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS between Canada and other countries in October totalled $35,000, a decrease of 11 per cent from September, but a rise of 19 per cent over October 1947. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) Both sales and purchases were lower than in September, the purchase balance fell from $900,000 to $500,000. In trade with the United States in October, sales and purchases each decreased from the preceding month by approximately the same amount, hence there was no appreciable change in the net outflow of funds. Transactions with the United Kingdom in October produced a sales balance for the first time in seven years. The balance, amounting to $400,000, was due to net sales of bonds issued by Dominion and provincial governments and Canadian corporations.

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Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 16 were 175,124,000 bushels, down 1,884,000 from the December 9 figure but higher than last year's figure. (D.B.S.)

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Freight traffic was heavier on the Sault Ste. Marie and Welland Ship Canals in November but was somewhat lighter on the St. Lawrence system. From the opening of navigation to the end of November, all three systems had heavier freight movements. (D.B.S.)

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Production of sawn lumber, excluding sawn ties, was 11 per cent lower in October than in the corresponding month in 1947, and was down about one per cent in the first ten months of 1948 compared with the same period of 1947. (D.B.S.)

Claims for unemployment insurance moved up sharply in November, with increases recorded in all provinces. Total for November was 73,119 compared with 47,372 in November 1947. (D.B.S.)

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Department store sales were 92 per cent higher in the Christmas week ending December 25; the Christmas week of 1947 had only three pre-Christmas shopping days, compared with five in 1948. (D.B.S.)

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Industrial activity as measured by the Canadian Bank of Commerce Index (1937=100) rose in November to 160 from 157 in October, though failing again to reach the level established in the autumn of 1947. The leading factor in raising the index was the reopening of a former strike bound automotive supply plant, which led to considerably more activity in the automotive trades.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 288

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1949, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th December 1948.

NEW 1948 CHARTS
of the Dow-Jones Averages
NOW READY

(1) Daily Prices—high, low, and close for 1948, Industrials and Rails, with total volume. Ratio Scale.
(2) All Rallies and Declines exceeding 3%—1945-1948.
(3) Monthly Range Chart—1945-1948.
(4) Blank Chart for continuing the 1949 Averages.

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STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

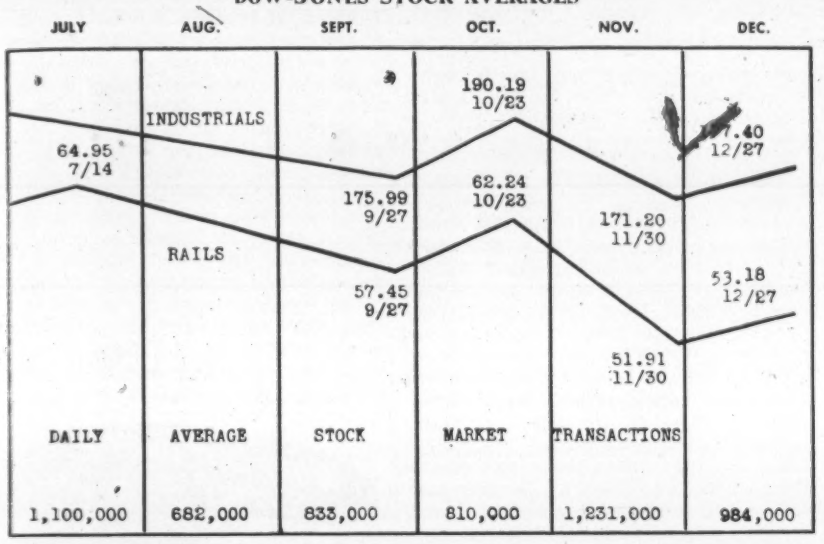
By Haruspex

Stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, current weakness should give way, in due course, to better markets during 1949.

It is sometimes the case that when an event is unanimously expected it does not transpire. The recent U.S. presidential election is an excellent illustration of this phenomenon. Balance of opinion now seems fairly well agreed that the boom reached its crest in 1948 and will be followed by reduced business levels in 1949. Under such conditions, the stock market should normally sell down in price and the general feeling is that it will. But, for over two and one-half years, the stock market, in its refusal to respond to high and increasing earnings, has questioned the durability of the business boom. Is it not possible that recession in business, provided it were of mild intensity, might be accompanied by stock market advance? Earnings could move off as much as 25 per cent and still leave stocks relatively cheap on an historical basis.

We raise the above point as an interesting question for other investors to ruminate over rather than as a prediction. In the meantime, we would maintain positions and use periods of market weakness to accumulate stocks where cash reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



property in production should not exceed the $2,000,000 to be provided by Noranda Mines through the purchase of bonds.

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Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines is faced with no alternative but to clean up its mining operations and close down unless substantial additional capital can be obtained to do large scale exploratory development work, as the company cannot continue to operate with losses, Fred W. Thompson, president, informed shareholders at the recent annual meeting. It is felt that there are good possibilities in the mine, but it will take a lot of money to prove. An operating loss of $86,000 was shown for the five months to the end of November. A further factor in forcing the decision to suspend operations is the fact that the company has not realized its hopes for classification by Ottawa as a new mine under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. Since last June, the company has been striving to have the Kim Mine production recognized as production from a new mine so as to receive increased government assistance. Recent development results have also been disappointing.

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The mill at the property of Isle of Pines Mining Co. Ltd., near Cuba, started operations on a 100-ton basis on December 14, C. H. E. Stewart, president, advises. The rate of milling will be gradually stepped up and is expected within a year, to reach a capacity of 250 to 300 tons. The milling plant of Moneta Porcupine Mines was bought and shipped to the mine some time ago. Initial grade is expected to exceed the mine average of 0.47 oz. gold and 2.00 ozs. silver. Evidence of higher grade has been found in recently resumed development work on the 200-foot level. The company expects to receive a higher price than $35 an ounce for gold, tentative prices being $42 and $46 an ounce. Shareholders recently ratified a proposal to secure a loan of $80,000 to $100,000 from Transcontinental Resources Ltd., to ensure adequate working capital during the period of initial production.

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As rapidly as labor and power conditions will permit, Lamaque Gold Mines, one of the outstanding producers of the Val d'Or area in Northwestern Quebec, plans to attain the full capacity of the mill. Within recent months, the milling rate has climbed back close to the pre-war milling schedule of 1,200 tons daily, and earnings have been rising slowly, although high costs prevent these from reaching a proper proportion to the increased milling. It is interesting to note that the production rate which just over two years ago got as low as 320 tons daily is now not far from its previous best performance of 1,220 tons per day. The company has however, added additional equipment and full capacity has yet to be determined. It is expected the extra equipment will permit the milling of 1,400, or perhaps as much as 1,500 tons daily. The ore reserve position is in excellent shape and even with all the wartime difficulties the company was able to double its reserves of proven ore. On January 1, 1948, ore reserves were 2,436,828 tons of $7.82 grade, sufficient for over six years' requirements at a milling rate of 1,100 tons daily. Earnings for 1948 are expected to be better than 20 cents a share for Lamaque, which is controlled by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, as against 16.7 cents in 1947.

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The diamond drilling program at Gulf Lead Mines, with a large concession on the east coast of Hudson Bay, so far consists of 238 holes, or a footage of 40,705, and has indicated 1,005,710 tons of lead-zinc ore grading $8.11, L. B. Almond, engineer, states in a report covering field operations for 1948. Mr. Almond estimates the gross value of the indicated tonnage at $8,153,996, and states that available data demonstrate that much greater tonnage may be anticipated from future drilling, especially for high grade occurrences in the Richmond Gulf area. Mr. Almond recommends that drilling be continued in the 1949 season with a minimum of 65,000 feet.

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The surface construction program at Quemont Mining Corporation, adjoining Noranda Mines, in Rouyn township, northwestern Quebec, where production is expected to commence next spring in a flotation concentrator, with initial unit to have a rated capacity of 2,000 tons, is reported right on schedule. The shortage in the power situation caused concern as to underground ground work, but the greater water supply has brightened the outlook. The preparation of large open stopes at Quemont can be rapidly carried out and the indications are that the initial tonnage will be much better than expected a while ago, and that full capacity can soon be achieved.

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A new peak in drilling for oil and gas in Alberta was set in 1948, the drilling being expected to double the footage of 1947, which was an all-time record, and should be more than four times the footage drilled in 1946, according to the latest figures issued by the Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board. For the first 10 months of 1948 the footage drilled stands at 1,355,093 feet, compared with only 705,276 feet for the same period of 1947, and 882,358 feet for the full year 1947. Total for 1946 was only 401,920 feet. An all-time monthly record was reported in October for drilling on exploratory wells.

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No time has been lost by Reeves MacDonald Mines Ltd., in preparing for production its zinc-lead-silver property, located to the north of the international boundary, in the Salmo district of British Columbia, and the first unit of the new mill is expected to be in operation in February. The concentrator is designed to handle a minimum of 1,200 tons per day when in capacity operation, and the first unit to treat 600 tons per day was being installed last month, with another similar unit scheduled to be put into operation as soon as possible. A large orebody was developed in previous development, and as there is an estimated 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons of zinc-lead ore in sight, only a limited amount of underground work has been required to prepare the mine for production. Low costs are anticipated for the operation, and it is possible that costs, including taxes, depreciation and depletion, will not exceed the figure of $2.50 per ton.

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A number of old properties in the Buckingham area of Quebec are being acquired by Quebec Smelting and Refining Ltd. with a view to reviving the phosphate mining business in Canada. Phosphate mining was a big industry in the Dominion until 1892, when production in quantity stopped as a result of competition from cheaply mined rock phosphates from Florida and Tennessee, but it is now believed that the deposits in the Lievre River valley in Quebec can be operated profitably to supply the eastern Canada market at competitive prices. The properties optioned all adjoin along strike of the favorable formation, and first proposal is to clean out the old underground workings of the High Rock property and carry out a minimum of 2,000 feet of diamond drilling, with further work to depend on results obtained in the first stage.

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In declaring a dividend (No. 5) of three cents a share, payable January 5 to shareholders of record December 15, directors of Springer, Sturgeon Gold Mines announce that three cents has been established as a regular quarterly dividend.

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New Jason Mines reports development on the two deepest levels continuing in high grade ore. L. G. White, mine manager, states "with the very excellent results being obtained on the 600-level and also in the No. 2 raise just below the 600 level elevation, it appears that the structure will be stronger than ever and contain better values than the recent length exposed on the 700 level." The first 30 feet of drifting on the 600-foot level averaged $118.30 uncut or $32.50 cut grade across 20 inches. As previously mentioned, the 700-foot level was drifted for 665 feet, averaging $41.30 over 28 inches, and drifting continues to follow the high grade vein. A two-year supply of ore is desired before the mill is reopened and it is hoped production will commence early next summer. Additional mill equipment is on order for delivery over winter road and part of present installation is being rearranged for more economical operation, particularly the crusher plant.

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The third gold mine in British Columbia to close down during the last eight months was the Privateer Mine, near Zeballos on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The directors of Privateer announced the decision to close down, when all ore was treated, some time ago. The shutdown in all three cases was attributable to economic considerations, and Privateer will remain inactive until there is some marked improvement in conditions affecting gold mining. Sheep Creek Gold Mines, in the Nelson area, which closed down last May, is expected to resume operations next month. Silbak Premier Mines, at Stewart, in northern British Columbia, ceased operations in July. It is understood that Privateer in the meantime will devote its attention to other interests, including the Fandora property of Tofino Gold Mining Company, in the Alberni mining division. These holdings are considered to be a very favorable gold prospect.

New Year Investments

Some of the outstanding results achieved by Canadian industry during 1948 and a summary of security markets during the past year are included in our Monthly Review and Securities List for January.

Recent reports of earnings and current operations of a number of Canadian corporations are given together with some of the determining factors in the outlook for 1949.

A broad list of Canadian securities to yield from 3% to over 6% is offered for January investment.

A phone call or postcard to our office will bring a copy of this new Review to you promptly.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Importance Of Fire Insurance And How The Business Began

By GEORGE GILBERT

Insurance has become a part of our everyday life to such an extent that we are inclined to take it largely for granted and to give little thought to the essential function it performs in our business and social affairs. In simple terms, it is a device for spreading the losses of the comparatively few over the pocketbooks of the many.

That fire insurance has become a necessity in modern business of all kinds is attested by the fact that in transactions of any size it is regarded as essential that the fire risk be transferred to underwriters so that undivided attention may be given to management and operation.

NOWADAYS fire insurance is so much taken for granted that few of those who reap its benefits take the trouble to understand its underlying principles or the importance of the function it performs in the protection of owners of real and personal property, or what has brought about the development of the business to its present high state of efficiency.

A good idea of the importance of the function it performs may be obtained by considering what would happen if fire insurance did not exist. By looking back to the period when fire insurance was virtually nonexistent, we find that the merchants and tradesmen of those days enjoyed a very limited credit, for the moneylenders did not have a reliable security for loans in the absence of protection against loss of merchandise or other property by fire.

At that time mercantile operations were carried on almost exclusively by men of wealth, and were pursued in a spirit of extreme caution. The merchant doing any considerable amount of business would have to be careful to see that his stocks of goods were distributed in various warehouses so as to avoid the possibility of a total loss by one fire with its accompaniment of ruin to him, while the retailer who then invariably lived over his shop would have to take precautions against fire and guard his property with a vigilance now almost unknown.

In time it was recognized that fires as well as other calamities were of frequent occurrence and came so regularly that they seemed to be governed by some law, though no one could foretell when or where the mishap might occur or who would be the sufferer. Fires often occur when least expected, and insurance constitutes the only satisfactory means yet devised for anticipating and minimizing the losses from fire which so frequently take place inopportunely.

Thus the earlier fire insurance companies came into existence as a result of the sad experience of merchants and other property owners, who began to perceive that spasmodic charity did not make satisfactory provision for fire losses sustained. Warehouses containing merchandise were liable to be burned, and business men of those times were not in the habit of displaying the charitable instincts towards their competitors which members of a rural community would show to an unfortunate neighbor who had a fire.

Then the custom originated among merchants and traders of establishing a fund to which all who were to benefit contributed, out of which the ones who suffered fire losses as well as marine losses were compensated in money. It is to be noted that it was not any kindly feeling for their fellow business men that caused the merchants to combine in this way, but only a selfish desire to protect their own interests and avoid losses which they knew were as likely to fall upon themselves as on their competitors.

While fire insurance came into existence as the result of selfish forethought, yet the principle of mutual help nevertheless is at the foundation of fire insurance as well as other forms of insurance, as it is impossible to get away from the fact that those fortunate ones who have no fires must pay a great proportion of the claims made on behalf of the unfortunate ones who have fires.

Paul Hoffman, E.C.A. chief, visited London recently and inspected the Raising the Standard Exhibition at Charing Cross Underground Station.

But when the premiums are being paid, no one, of course, knows who will be the next one to collect for a fire loss, and from that viewpoint all share alike. It is also true that this system of mutual help is now conducted by the regular insurance companies engaged in the business in such a manner that each insured person pays in advance as premium a sum which is scientifically calculated to cover the risk assumed.

Time has also proved that the results are more satisfactory to the insuring public when fire insurance is conducted as a competitive private enterprise than when it is carried on as a government monopoly. Under a government monopolistic system, there is no incentive to improve the service or bring about a reduction in rates, while under the private enterprise system competition is operating all the time to broaden the coverage and bring down the average rate charged for insurance.

It is of interest to note in this connection that the first private enterprise fire insurance undertaking established in England, the home of insurance, had to face the competition of a municipal insurance scheme set up by the City of London. The name of this early insurer was the "Fire Office," and the history books say its place of business was located "at the backside of the Royal Exchange." The founder was Nicholas Barbon, whose surname was originally Barebones, and who was a descendant of that puritan who achieved a place in history partly at least because of the peculiar given name he bore. He was If-Christ-Had-Not - Died - Thou - Hadst - Been - Damned Barebones. Later, all but the last word of his given name was usually dropped in referring to him.

First Premium Rates

This Fire Office of Nicholas Barbon insured houses to a fixed amount for a premium of 2½ per cent of the yearly rental for brick houses and 5 per cent for frame houses, the rental being assumed to be 10 per cent of the value of the property. The capital of the concern was £40,000, to be increased by £10,000 for every additional 10,000 houses insured. It was expected that the interest on the funds would pay all losses and leave a good margin of profit.

As the Fire Office started in business the year following the great London fire of 1666, which burned over 435 acres and destroyed over 85 per cent of the buildings with a loss of about £10,000,000, and which graphically and tragically made plain the need of protecting individuals against loss, this new concern did a big business and, despite the fact that its plan of operation seemed to leave no opportunity for discrimination in risks and that there were few statistics to go on, it was successful in making substantial profits.

But within a year its success aroused envy and opposition and brought a socialist demand that such profits should not go to a private concern but should accrue to all the people. The London Common Council voted to go into the business and insure houses at a lower rate than the Fire Office. Books were opened and policies were issued. In a year or so, however, the city abandoned the project, as many citizens who believed in private enterprise were opposed to the city becoming involved in such an undertaking, and so the Fire Office was left alone in the field until later when other private insurance concerns were organized to secure a share of the fire insurance business, as there was a steadily increasing recognition of the need of insurance protection against loss from fire.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish me with information about a company called the British Aviation Insurance Company, with head office in London, Eng. Is this company regularly licensed here and has it a deposit with the government for the protection of Canadian policyholders? How long has it been in business, and what are its assets and liabilities in Canada?

C.J.B., Victoria, B.C.

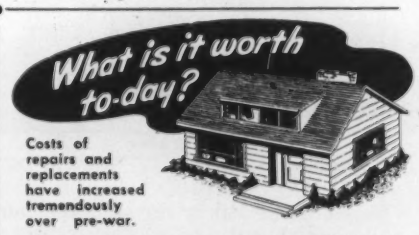
The British Aviation Insurance Company Limited, with head office in London, Eng., and Canadian head office in Montreal, was incorporated in 1930, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1941. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit of $216,639 with the government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At Dec. 31, 1947, its total admitted assets in Canada were $358,417, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $240,111, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $118,306. Its total income in this country in 1947 was $171,938, while its total expenditure amounted to $266,056, made up of: net claims incurred, $166,176; taxes, $5,333; commission and brokerage, $15,449; general expenses, $79,098. Its authorized, subscribed and paid up capital is £250,000. All claims are readily collectable and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been left a considerable sum of money by a relative and am at a loss to know what is best to do with it in order to secure a safe income for myself during my remaining years. I am an unmarried woman, 52 years of age, and have no one depending on me for support. I have been wondering whether I should put the money into a Dominion government bond or into an annuity, or should leave it in the bank in the meantime and invest it later, as at present I am earning enough to provide me with a comfortable living. I would appreciate your advice.

H.S.L., Winnipeg, Man.

If your object is to use the money to the best advantage in the way of providing a safe and certain income for yourself during the remainder of your life however long you may live, you can best do so by putting the money into a life annuity. In this way you can obtain a larger income for the rest of your life, however long you may live, than you could obtain on the same amount of money placed in any other security it would be absolutely safe to invest in, such as a Dominion government bond. This larger income is due, of course, to the fact that in providing the income the principal is also being gradually exhausted. But the counterbalancing advantage is that the income is one that cannot be outlived however far into the future your life may extend. You would also be relieved of investment or reinvestment worries, which arise in the case of investments in stocks, bonds or mortgages. The only benefit to be gained by postponing the purchase of an annuity until later would be that the same amount of money would provide a slightly higher income the older the age is at which the annuity is obtained.



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Textile Industry Changed By Man-Made Fibres

By WILLIAM KING

The textile industry is being basically changed due to the wide demand and variety of uses for man-made fibres. There are many sorts of artificial fibres, and it is only recently that the full possibilities of these fibres have been realized. William King outlines what this means to the Canadian textile industry.

MAN-MADE fibres are revolutionizing Canada's primary textile industry. They are breaking down traditional barriers that have separated the various divisions for more than a century. Woollen and cotton mills no longer confine themselves to animal and vegetable fibres. They are using the new man-made materials as are the mills specifically designed for that purpose.

Less than twenty-five years ago, when man-made fibres made their commercial debut, they were described as "artificial silk." They were a poor imitation of a strong, lustrous and beautiful fibre. In the intervening period fundamental research has wrought spectacular changes. Today the man-made fibres are well established in their own right.

In the early 'thirties artificial silk became known as rayon. The word was used to describe the product of the viscose process utilizing wood pulp. Somewhat loosely the word was applied to the product of the acetate process which is more correctly described by the "Celanese" trade mark. In the last few years nylon—simply an apt word—has been used to describe another significant man-made fibre.

There are other man-made textiles, of course. Lanital is the product of casein derived from milk, glass fibres are made from pure glass, various proteins are being used to make fibrous materials and there are certain purely synthetic products. The principal man-made fibres are, however, viscose, acetate and nylon.

Production of viscose rayon started in the Cornwall, Ontario, plant of Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. in the year 1925 when output totalled 500,000 pounds. With the exception of one year operations expanded until production reached a peak of nearly 15,000,000 (about 6,000,000 for tire cord) pounds in 1947. Established in 1927 Canadian Celanese Ltd. steadily increased production to a peak of nearly 11,000,000 pounds in 1947. Last year the nylon plant of Canadian Industries Ltd. produced 2,500,000 pounds of filament.

Through the years these yarns have been used principally by the weaving trade. In the early 'thirties man-made fibres almost entirely replaced silk in woven fabrics. The silk weaving mills became rayon weaving mills and their new product found a ready market in women's wearing apparel and some classes of hosiery. Now the man-made fibres are invading the men's wear field.

Utilizing the viscose, acetate and nylon yarns produced by domestic mills, plus imported filament yarns and yarns spun in Canada from imported staple fibre and small quantities produced in this country, Canadian rayon weaving mills will, in the year 1948, produce about 115,000,000 yards of woven fabrics for women's, men's and children's wear, a quantity which is fully 30 per cent above the 1947 production of 88,000,000 yards, with the market absorbing this year's cloth production without any difficulty.

The increase in Canada's national income above the 1939 level has, of course, stimulated the demand for all manufactured textiles. In terms of yards the domestic market for cotton and wool textiles is up about 50 per cent; the market for synthetic fabrics (mainly viscose and acetate) has increased over 100 per cent. Nylon has not been included in this computation because it only recently invaded the woven fabric field.

Why are fabrics woven from man-made fibres winning such acceptance? One main reason is the unquestionable high quality of today's synthetic textiles which can be used equally well for dresses, sports wear, lingerie, men's wear linings, draperies, etc. Today the man-made fibres have greater tensile strength, the fabrics made from them will wash well, stand ironing and resist wear and abrasion. They are, in fact, high quality materials.

Thrice 1939 Level

Cost is another important factor. Today's price of American raw cotton is about three times the 1939 level; a fine quality raw wool costs five times more than it did before the war; the increase in prices of man-made fibres (not including nylon which was not produced in Canada until 1940 and since then has been steadily reduced in price) is less than half of what it was in 1939.

Clearly the weaver wants yarns the prices of which do not fluctuate widely in reflection of raw material changes. If there is a drought in Australia wool prices climb; if speculators unload the price drops. When the boll weevil attacks the cotton plant, as it does every so often, production declines and prices climb; over-extension of acreage has the opposite effect. The raw materials of man-made fibres are not subject to these unpredictable changes.

Capital investment in Canada's man-made fibre industry has been most spectacular in recent years. Canadian Celanese Ltd. has spent well over $5,000,000 on new productive facilities in recent years. The C-I-L nylon plant at Kingston has involved an expenditure of around $10,000,000. The current expansion program of Courtaulds, involving production of more filament and viscose staple fibre, which can be spun on cotton and wool spinning machinery, at the rate of between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 pounds annually, has cost around $10,000,000.

Sir William Strang, new Permanent Undersecretary of U.K. Foreign Office, who succeeds Sir Orme Sargent.

The rayon weaving mills (in addition to producing acetate yarns for sale in the open market the Celanese company has two large weaving mills) have spent millions of dollars on plant expansion and modernization. In fact several new mills have been brought into production in the past two years. The entire industry is closely integrated—yarns, woven fabrics, dyeing and finishing; it is compact and efficient.

Nylon's possibilities have not yet been fully explored. It is now the standard type of yarn for full fashioned hosiery. Yarn production not utilized in that field is being consumed by the rayon weavers who see in it tremendous possibilities.

Expanding use of man-made fibres does not mean that they will completely oust wool and cotton. It does mean that traditional markets are being invaded by the newer fibres and the older ones must look to their laurels. That is why the cotton mills are using viscose, acetate and nylon staple on their spinning machines; it is the reason why the wool textile industry is using more synthetic fibres.

The man-made fibres are, in fact, breaking down the traditional barriers in the textile industry. Today, the average textile mill, while it must specialize to a great extent on one class of raw materials, must be prepared to utilize any and all fibres. Each of them has something the consumer wants, either in quality, price, handle or eye appeal. With price likely to remain a prime consideration the man-made fibres are assured of an even greater consumer acceptance.

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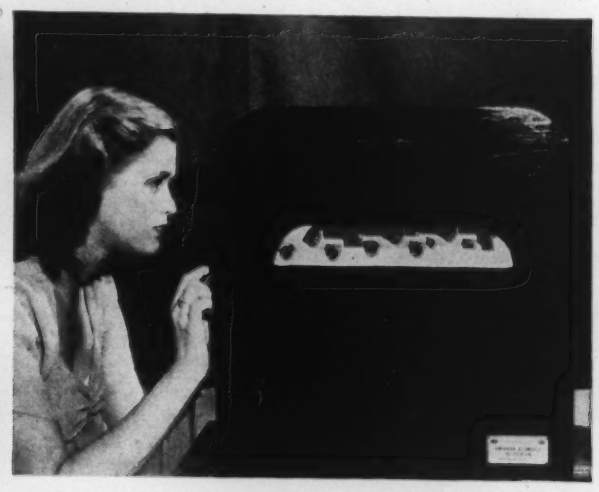

CAN SHE PASS the car in front safely? This is a test for Distance Judgment—one of nine testing devices in the mobile testing unit. Only a small percentage of those tested have rated "A" on Distance Judgment.

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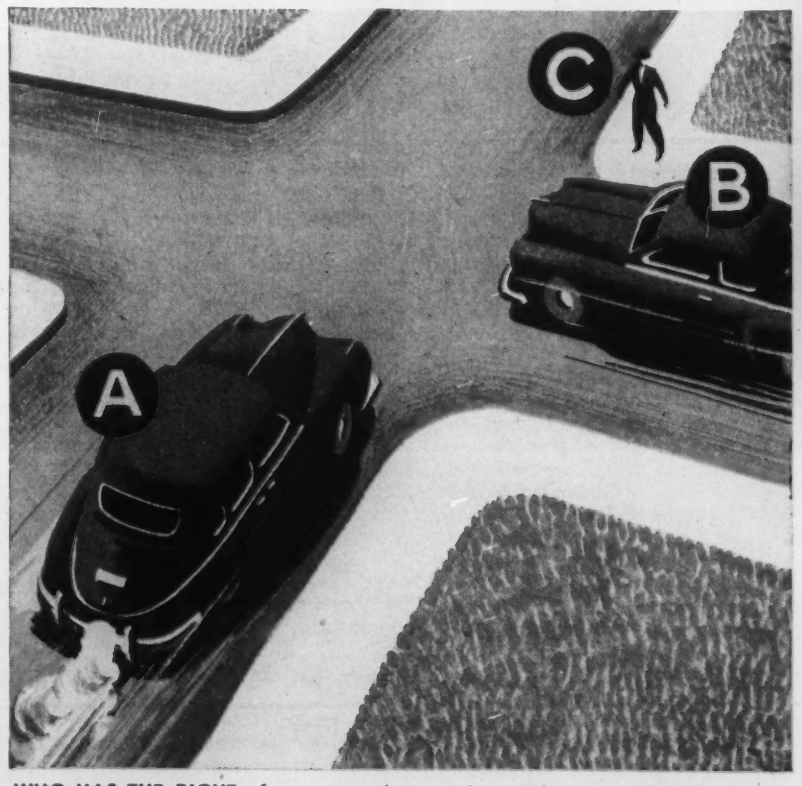

WHO HAS THE RIGHT of way at an intersection with no signs? Motorist A, Motorist B—or pedestrian C? Here's a question we all should know the correct answer to—every day! When more people are aware of the right way, the *safe* way to drive and walk—our streets and highways will be safer for pedestrians and motorists alike. For correct answer, see below. But the fundamental rule about Right of Way is not to insist upon your right of way if there is risk of an accident in so doing. Being in the right doesn't help when you're injured in an accident.

Answer (B)

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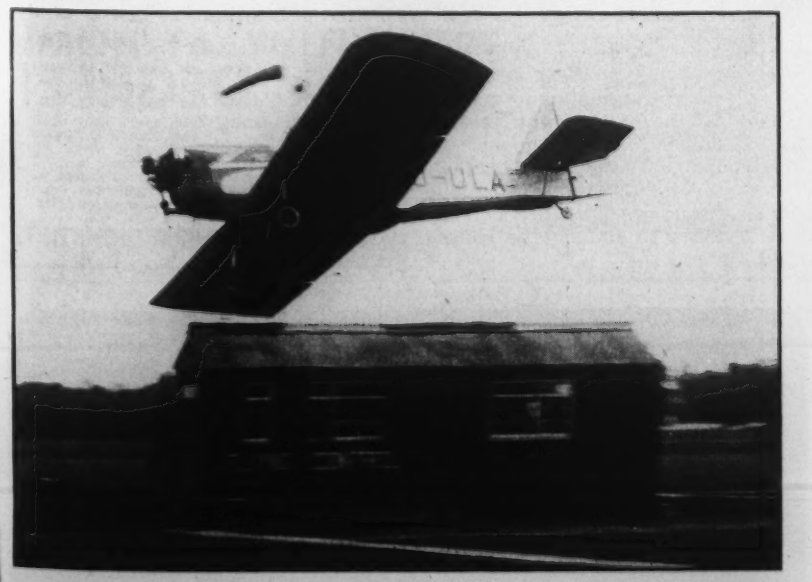

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Physical Medicine Is Boon To Handicapped Men

By CHARLES B. HOBY

"Exercise is the best medicine," according to heads of departments of physical medicine in Canada and the United States. The writer, past contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT, discusses the new therapy from a patient's standpoint. It has achieved remarkable results in restoring speech and the movement of limbs in cases of paralysis.

DURING the past six years there have been radical changes in the treatment of the sick. No longer does a patient who undergoes an operation for rupture remain in bed for two or three weeks; he is encouraged to walk around, taking reasonable precautions, of course, and leave hospital as soon as possible. The same with arthritics. Doctors do not encourage them to remain in bed any longer than necessary. Following the findings of the laboratory technicians, the doctors hint to the patient that he should be up and around at a certain time. It is believed that this new method will, before long, be applied to certain patients in tuberculosis wards.

At First Unpopular

During the recent war the Canadian Army introduced a system which was at first decidedly unpopular, but which proved effective. Men suffering from wounds and various diseases were sent to "casualty retraining centres" soon after leaving hospital. They were given graduated exercises, and promoted to different "grades" until they were able to forget that they were ever in hospital, and plunge joyously into rough field sports, commando training and cross-country runs. During the First World War convalescents had little to occupy their minds and bodies, and many had lots of time to feel sorry for themselves. The Second World War taught medical men a great deal.

The new system of healing comes under the heading of "physical medicine." All of the Department of Veterans' Affairs hospitals employ it. There are departments of physical medicine in such hospitals as Toronto General, St. Joseph's, Wellesley and Western in the city of Toronto, and throughout the land the new therapy, unknown to many doctors ten years ago, is coming into its own.

In 1944 a report was made by Bernard M. Baruch, celebrated statesman and financial expert, who headed the Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine. The report stated that the sum of $1,250,000 had been granted with the major objective of "further research and training in physical medicine, and of translating wartime lessons in this field to the rehabilitation of handicapped civilians." Twelve leading medical colleges in the United States carried on research and training "in the therapeutic utilization of the sciences of physics through the use of heat, cold, light, water, electricity, massage, muscular education, therapeutic exercise and physical manipulation." Columbia University, New York University and the Medical College of Virginia were given cash grants for the development of centres of physical medicine and rehabilitation.

Sunnybrook an Example

A most interesting example of a Department of Physical Medicine can be seen by visiting Sunnybrook Hospital, near Toronto, which institution is operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs. This hospital was officially opened by then Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King last June. It is the largest in Canada, with a floor area of 21 acres and 1,350 bed capacity, and came into being because of the need for a modern hospital to treat veterans of two world wars, in a rural setting of serenity and beauty where environment contributes to recovery. Sunnybrook has its own power plant, laundry, kitchens, theatre, and recreational facilities.

The Department of Physical Medicine at Sunnybrook has several branches — Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Institutional Training, Arts and Crafts, and Recreation.

This department is conducted on the tested theory that "exercise is the best medicine." The doctor in charge of the department summed up the work in the following statement to the writer:

"The best and most basic treatment we have is exercise. We are trying to bring these people back to where they can do a day's work and enjoy it, and give them some training so that they can use their leisure time. The business of living today is very difficult, we know. We teach relaxation, and give patients good reasons for working. What a patient does for himself is the best medicine.

"Through the Rehabilitation Branch the Department of Veterans' Affairs contacts employers and endeavors to solicit their interest in the handicapped veteran. They are beginning to realize that the handicapped man can be one of the best of workers; he sticks to the job, and makes use of what he has left."

In all departments of physical medicine, whether at Sunnybrook or any other institution, it may be said that those engaged in this work give their all to the job. "Physical medicine" attracts the high-minded and conscientious worker who takes a personal interest in every patient. The patients' opinions are the best testimonials, and any visitor can learn from them.

Work of Various Branches

In the Physiotherapy branch at Sunnybrook patients are given treatments prescribed by the hospital doctors. They may be heat, massage, baths or exercise to restore activity of injured parts. Physiotherapists and physical training instructors are on hand to give individual attention to prevent muscles from being weakened by prolonged bed rest or immobilization in plaster casts. Suppose a patient has been confined to bed for many weeks with battle injuries or arthritis. The doctor starts him on a course of heat, massage and mild active exercise. For a number of days it may appear that the treatment is without result, but through perseverance results begin to show. The patient is given treatment in the Physiotherapy department, which at first is almost too much for his puny, atrophied muscles, even when the time is cut down to a minimum. Days pass and the man notices a gradual return of power and range of movement in the affected joint, the result of exercise and good food. He is then encouraged to do mild progressive resistive exercises that restore his muscles and enable him to perform complex movements where a few weeks previously he had great difficulty in tearing off a paper match.

The Physiotherapy branch has baths and other equipment to treat atrophied limbs, in polio cases, etc. Without the treatment given in Physiotherapy a patient would not benefit as much from that given in Occupational Therapy. The two branches work together, and during the day a patient's time is divided between both, according to his needs.

In "Occupational Therapy" everything is carried out according to orders of a physician or surgeon, who specifies what results he wants.

Work done in Occupational Therapy is not for the purpose of killing time or furnishing amusement to bored and debilitated patients who need something to do. Every task has a definite therapeutic purpose. Each article made in the workshops represents a point scored against an affliction, be it paralysis, a fractured arm or shoulder, or a weak leg.

If a patient has difficulty in holding things between forefinger and thumb, the occupational therapist trains him with Chinese checkers or marbles. The favorite game of the English pubs, darts, is employed to teach coordination.

Work at the Loom

Sometimes an obstinate case of arthritis prevents the patient from raising his arms beyond a certain range. He takes his heat, massage and exercise treatment within the painless range in the physiotherapy room, and in Occupational Therapy is seated at a loom which compels him to raise his arms high to do the work of weaving a tartan skirt, or some such article, but again within the painless range. Between the heat treatments and his exertions at the loom, the man gradually recovers freedom of movement. Interest in his task compels him to forget his disability.

After many feeble attempts, patients whose arms and fingers are weakened by illness learn to tie knots during a spell of belt weaving. The man whose leg has been in a plaster cast for weeks is set to work on a lathe, the treadle of which he operates with his feet.

At the Canadian National Exhibition this year patients from the Occupational Therapy branch at Sunnybrook won a number of prizes for work in silver, wood and plastic. One was also awarded for an oil painting.

Sometimes garden work is prescribed. An Occupational Therapist is always present. A qualified gardening instructor plans the day's work. This year he succeeded in placing three veterans in gardening jobs. From the five acres the hospital is supplied with fresh vegetables, while the patients benefit from outdoor work and acquire a deep tan.

Even the game of ping-pong has been adapted to the needs of patients. A man is taught to play with a relaxed movement and a definite rhythm. In the bowling alley weak shoulders are strengthened by graduated exercise, the weight of the ball being increased from half a pound to two pounds.

The institutional training program begins as soon as the patient is able to make use of it. When a veteran is admitted to Sunnybrook hospital his name, address, former occupation and diagnosis are noted. An official interviews each man in the ward and learns something of his problems, his background and interests. Then a program best suited to his needs is worked out.

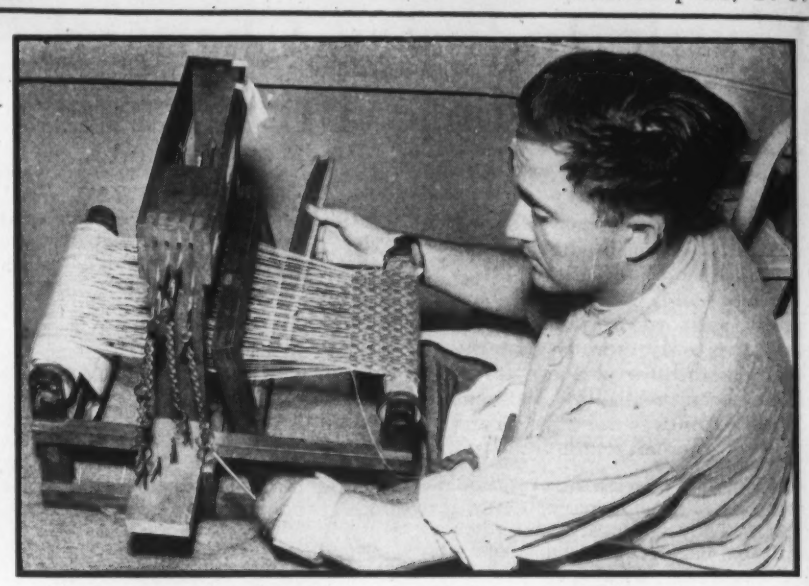
The ward doctor tells the staff what results are wanted. Perhaps the patient requires retraining in a different line of work. He is assessed accordingly. A man who wants to take up carpentry is put through a simple aptitude test in the O.T. workshop. The would-be watch repairer must show whether he is capable of fine finger movements before training is recommended.

Patients' Rehabilitation

Institutional training on public and high school level is actively pursued under supervision of the rehabilitation officer. Courses in elementary reading, writing and spelling may be taken. If a veteran needs a course on the senior matriculation level, he has his choice of a number of academic subjects. There are vocational, technical and commercial courses, free to patients with the proper entitlement.

If a young veteran is interested in mining or prospecting, he can study while taking treatment. Or perhaps he wishes to learn horticulture or navigation. If he is discharged from hospital before completing the course, he can finish it without charge, providing he has entitlement.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs rehabilitation program is based on experience gained in two postwar periods and the depression. Officials recognize that the pace of modern living is fast, and that men break down under the stress of reestablishment. A veteran willing to work is given every opportunity to secure gainful employment.



Amputation patient seated at a loom in "Occupational Therapy". He is learning to "make use of what he has left" under supervision of experts.

Pensioners are encouraged to take up some part-time occupation, such as leathercraft, while in Sunnybrook. Among the keenest students are the paraplegics who seek light employment. They "make use of what they have left." One paraplegic veteran of the D.V.A. is taking a course in journalism from Cornell University. Several are studying banking, and one has already become a proficient sports announcer.

The wards are cheerful bedrooms equipped with spring mattresses, bed lamps and modern fixtures. Patients can receive 'phone calls in bed, or listen to important broadcasts through the public address system.

A branch of the Toronto Public Libraries is established in the hospital, and a librarian visits the wards, making suggestions. In the adjoining reading room one can browse over encyclopaedias, handbooks or current periodicals, relaxing in comfortable chesterfields or armchairs.

Recreation Provided

An up-patient in Sunnybrook eats in a dining room instead of from a tray brought to the ward. He gets the best of meals, without restriction as to quantity. Tickets for games and the exhibition are to be had for the asking. Movies and concerts are held frequently at Sunnybrook.

Thus does the hospital provide nutrition and entertainment to keep up the patient's spirits.

The aesthetic side is not overlooked. Many veterans' music studies were interrupted by enlistment, and of these a number are taking courses in music at the conservatories.

The important part played by nurses and orderlies is often overlooked. These people can do much to encourage a patient to carry out his treatment program and get the most out of it in the Department of Physical Medicine.

The head of Physical Medicine at Sunnybrook firmly believes that in time the benefits now extended to war veterans will be shared by civilian patients. As civilians did their part during the recent war making supplies for the battle fronts, and in some countries endured the horrors of bombardment and the vexatious rationing programs which accompany modern war, there is no reason why these benefits should not be shared by all.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

NEW RECORDS in Canadian banking are revealed in the annual balance sheet of the Royal Bank of Canada for the year ending November 30, 1948. Total assets show an increase of $128,846,567, and now stand at $2,222,487,786. Total deposits are over the two billion dollar mark for the first time and now amount to $2,067,488,996, an increase of well over $133,000,000 for the year. Indicative of the degree of public saving is a healthy increase of nearly $89,000,000 in total deposits bearing interest. Increases are also shown in loans.

Current loans have increased by $37,557,656 and total $591,870,411. The steady upward trend of commercial loans in Canada, which began three years ago, has continued, the total under this heading being $468,845,763, an increase of $33,191,187. Investments in Government and other public securities: $918,420,522.

As a result of the increase in the volume of business, profits are moderately higher. After the usual deductions for staff pension fund and contingency reserves, profits amount to $9,517,433 as compared with $8,724,519 the previous year. Of this amount $3,150,000 has been set aside for Dominion and Provincial taxes, an increase of $300,000: in addition $808,887 has been provided for depreciation of bank premises, leaving a net profit of $5,558,546.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be at the bank's head office on Jan. 13 at 11 a.m.

•

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